Daily Milwaukee News.

BY LYON & PAUL. MILWAUKEE: SUNDAY APRIL 16, 1865. VOL XVII. NO. 1

MORNING EDITION

The Great Crime at Washington

COMPLETE PARTICULARS OF THE SORROWFUL TRAGEDY!

LAST MOMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT!

THE WHOLE NATION IN MOURNING!

Critical condition of Secretary Seward and Son!

The Flight and pursuit of the Murderers!

INAUGURATION OF ANDREW JOHNSON AS PRESIDENT!

MEETING OF THE CABINET

Doubtful rumor of the capture of J. Wilkes Booth!

Newspaper Offices mobbed in San Francisco!

Embargo placed on all travel out of Washington!

Tokens of sympathy from the British Provinces!

Excitement and arrests in New York!

SIGNS OF NATIONAL MOURNING.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—The announcement of president Lincoln's death caused the most profound sensation. Business was entirely suspended. In twenty minutes after the news was made public, every business house and public office, as if by common consent, closed its doors; the whole city is draped in mourning; flags on all public buildings are displayed at half-mast, and appropriately draped. At a public meeting held in the capitol square at 12 o'clock, after prayer and singing, addresses were made by gov. Morton, ex-gov. J. A. Wright, senator Hendricks and others.

NASHVILLE, April 15.—News of president Lincoln's death reached us as the procession—postponed from yesterday—in honor of recent victories was being formed. When the news was read the procession broke up, and with arms reversed and bands playing funeral music they slowly returned to their camps.

Intense horror at the untimely death of the president fills all loyal hearts. Great preparations had been made by quartermasters and other government officers, as well as private citizens, in decorating and illuminating their offices and dwellings. All are now shrouded in mourning, business is entirely suspended, and the streets thronged with sad and anxious faces. As the facts of the murder become more definite, bitter feelings of retaliation seem to prevail against the rebels. Minute guns are being fired from the capitol.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—News of the assassination of president Lincoln produced here the most profound sorrow and great indignation. Business was entirely suspended, flags displayed at half-mast, and the whole city draped in mourning. The streets were thronged all day with sad and solemn faces.

Junius Brutus Booth, brother of Wilkes Booth, was announced to appear at Pike's opera house to-night. It is understood he was compelled to leave the city. All places of amusement are closed to-night.

Rumors prevail of several persons having been killed for expressions of joy at Lincoln's death, but it is believed they are false.

WHEELING, April 15.—The mournful intelligence of the assassination and death of president Lincoln caused the greatest excitement, and public business is everywhere entirely suspended. Flags were displayed at half-mast from all the public buildings, bells were tolled, and the whole city draped in mourning.

A mass meeting of citizens is called for to-night. The city presents a most somber, solemn aspect. The blow is felt to be a national calamity.

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—The news of the death of president Lincoln cast a gloom over the city. Business is suspended, the city draped in mourning, and bells tolled most of the day.

TORONTO, C. W., April 15.—The news of the assassinations at Washington caused a profound sensation here. The flags on the custom house, American consulate, the shipping in the harbor and in the city were displayed at half mast. Stores and places of business owned by Americans are closed. The feeling of grief by the Canadian people is intense, and it is contemplated giving some public expression.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Governor Stone, of Iowa, has issued the following address to the public of his state:

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The federal city is shrouded in mourning. In the midst of joy and triumph the nation is suddenly called to deplore the loss of its greatest and truest friend, foully murdered by a traitorous hand, stricken down in the fullness of life, and when strongest in the hearts of the people. Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, an honest man, exalted patriot, the friend of the poor and oppressed, the deliverer of his country has been gathered to a martyr's grave. That the people of Iowa who admired and loved the fallen patriot, and so generously sustained the holy cause he represented, may appropriately testify their sorrow over this national calamity, I invite them to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 27th day of April, at ten o'clock a. m., for humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, and also request the travel within the state, and all secular employment be totally suspended on that day, and that all public offices be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days. W. S. STONE, Gov.

DETROIT, April 15.—The announcement of the assassination of Pres't Lincoln has produced in this community the utmost grief mingled with a feeling that stern justice must be served to all the rebels at an early hour. All business places were closed; public buildings, stores, and many residences are draped in mourning. An immense meeting of citizens was held in front of the city hall; after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Duffield, resolutions appropriate to the sad occasion were adopted.

Gov. Crapo has issued a proclamation eulogistic of the illustrious dead; he says it is becoming and proper that the people should devote a time to fasting and sorrow for the sad, unlooked-for calamity, and only abstains from fixing a day for that solemn observance in the expectation that the authorities at Washington will issue a proclamation fixing a time when the nation can express in a suitable manner the sense of its lamentable bereavement. While we mourn over the dead and condole with the beloved family let us swear never to give up the contest until the hydra headed monster of slavery and despotism is effectually destroyed and buried beyond resurrection. Let the free and loyal men of Michigan stand firm in this hour of our country's peril. The blood of our beloved martyr and death of our noble and heroic soldiers, will nerve us with more than mortal energy in accomplishing this great work.

HALIFAX, April 15.—Upon the announcement of president Lincoln's death, the parliament of Nova Scotia adjourned, and the flags on the government house, the citadel, the American consulate and the American vessels in port were at half-mast. A most deep sympathy pervades the minds of the friends of the Union.

The blockade runner Col. Lamb was gaily decked with flags.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 15.—The city is draped in mourning and all the business places are closed. The most intense grief and indignation prevail among the people.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The city is pervaded with almost a Sabbath's quietness. Stores and shops are closed, and crape is rapidly appearing at all points. Broadway is hung with gloomy blackness, and on the principal avenues the scene is the same. Wall street, Broad street, William street, South and other strictly business streets are covered with mourning emblems. The shipping in the harbor have flags at half-mast, and many are in drapery. All the newspaper buildings are shrouded, and great crowds of sorrow stricken people are gathered in front of their bulletin boards.

The great meeting of merchants in Wall street was the most impressive ever held here. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Vermilyea. Ex-Governor King and Judge Pierpont addressed the meeting, counselling the utmost support to the new president under the trying circumstances under which he assumes his new duties.

Mr. Butler addressed the meeting, saying a great and good man had gone to join the sages and patriots of the revolution. He drove out the life and strength of the rebellion. We must now crush out the soul of treason. Mr. Johnson is able to deal with the rebellion, therefore let every man take heart.

Dan'l S. Dickinson addressed the meeting, saying all that remained for slavery to do was to show its villainous and horrible nature by this atrocious assassination.

Gen. Peck also addressed the meeting. The resolutions pay high tribute to the patriotism, high integrity and love of country evinced by the president, express heartfelt grief at the horrible event, but bow submissively to the will of God.

Geo. Welles was arrested to-day for openly rejoicing over the death of the president and sent to the penitentiary by Judge Dowling.

BOOTH'S IDENTITY WITH THE ASSASSIN.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Gen. Grant, who left yesterday for New Jersey, and who was informed of the assassination as he was leaving Philadelphia this morning, arrived here in a special train about noon and immediately proceeded to the president's house.

The second extra of The Evening Star says Col. Ingram, provost marshal of the defenses of the north of the Potomac, is engaged in taking testimony to-day all of which fixes the assassination on J. Wilkes Booth.

Judge Olin of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and Justice Miller, are also engaged to-day at the police headquarters on Tenth street, in taking the testimony of a large number of witnesses.

Lieut. Tyrrel of Col. Ingraham's staff, last night proceeded to the National Hall, where Booth has been stopping, and took possession of his trunk in which was found a colonel's military dress coat, two boxes of cartridges and a plan of letters, all of which are now in the possession of the military authorities. One of these letters bearing the date of Hookstown, Md., seems to implicate Booth. The writer speaks of the mysterious affair in which you are engaged and urges Booth to proceed to Richmond and ascertain the views of the authorities there upon the subject. The writer of the letter endeavors to dissuade Booth from carrying his designs into execution at that time for the reason as the writer alleges, that the government had its suspicions aroused. The writer of the letter seems to have been implicated with Booth in the mysterious affair referred to, as he informs Booth in the letter that he would prefer to express his views verbally, and then goes on to say that he was out of money, had no clothes and would be compelled to leave home as his family were desirous that he should dissolve his connection with Booth. This letter is written on note paper [illegible] small neat band, and simply bears the signature of "Sam."

At the cabinet meeting yesterday, which lasted over two hours, the future policy of the government towards Virginia, was discussed, the best of feeling prevailing. It is stated that it was determined to adopt a very liberal policy as was recommended by the president. It is said that this meeting was the most harmonious held for two years, the president exhibiting throughout that magnanimity and kindness of heart which has ever characterized his treatment of rebellious states and which has been so illy requited on their part. One of the members of the cabinet remarked to a friend that he met at the door, "the government was to-day stronger than it had been for three years past."

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamship Ætna sailed at 6:30 this afternoon with full official despatches to our ministers at foreign ports from Washington.

Bishop Potter has issued and address to all clergymen appointing prayers to be read to-morrow and recommending the clothing of the churches in mourning.

All courts of this city Brooklyn promptly adjourned this morning.

Committees of the chamber of commerce, city council, alderman an other public bodies have been joined to arrange for public funeral obsequies.

MOB IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—A mob just entered the publication offices of the Democratic Press, News Letter, Monitor and Occidental, and emptied their contents into the streets amid the applause of an immense crowd. A large body of armed police was ordered out, but arrived too late to prevent these acts of violence. The destruction of other democratic offices is threatened.

EDWIN BOOTH.

BOSTON, April 15.—Edwin Booth has been plunged into the deepest grief by the desperate act of his brother, and it is telling fearfully upon his sensitive nature. To-night he was to have taken his farewell of the Boston public for a time, but it is said he has expressed a determination never to appear upon the stage again.

GEN. WASHBURN RESIGNED.

CAIRO, April 15.—The Memphis Bulletin says that Gen. Washburn has resigned

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Commercial states: We have ascertained from a source perfectly reliable that during a conversation yesterday, among the members of a Spanish house in this city, it was stated that on to-day the greatest news would be received that had ever been made known to the public. The fact of the statement was communicated to Gen. Peck this morning by the clerks of the establishment.

The Tribune's special says J. Wilkes Booth was arrested about 9 o'clock this morning near Fort Hastings, on the Bladensburg road. He boldly approached our pickets, was arrested and brought to the city.—[This is not confirmed by any official dispatches from Washington up to 9 o'clock this Saturday evening.—REPORTER.]

The same special states that Secretary Seward has given a detailed description of the assassin. It is evident he was a different person from the president's murderer. Frederick Seward is in a most critical condition. Surgeons are removing the broken fragments of the skull.

A private dispatch to Mr. Seward's nephew in this city, from a member of the family, says: I have just left Mr. Seward's house. His wounds are not mortal. He has lost much blood, but no arteries cut. Frederick's skull is fractured badly in two places about the temple. He is insensible. It is feared he will die. Secretary Seward's throat would have been cut if he had not rolled out of bed. He has been informed of Mr. Lincoln's death.

Another private dispatch states Frederick Seward is out of danger. Major Seward is not dangerously wounded.

Several impromptu street meetings have been held, and were addressed by prominent gentlemen, the unanimous expression being to hold the rebel leaders to a just account for their crimes.

Two men expressing respect for Jeff. Davis were driven out of a newspaper counting-room, and hunted by the crowd, they seeking safety in flight.

AUTOPSY.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An autopsy was held this afternoon over the body of President Lincoln by Surgeon Gen. Barnes and Dr. Stone, assisted by other eminent medical men.

The coffin is of mahogany, is covered with black cloth and lined with lead, the latter being covered with white satin. A silver plate upon the coffin over the breast bears the following inscription: "Abraham Lincoln, seventeenth President of the United States, born July 12, 1809, died April 15th, 1865."

The remains have been embalmed. A few locks of hair were removed from the president's head, for the family, previous to the remains being placed in the coffin.

EMBARGO ON TRAVEL.

WASHINGTON, April 15—3:30 p. m.—To-day no one is allowed to leave the city by rail conveyance or on foot, and the issuing of passes from the headquarters of the department of Washington has been suspended by Gen. Auger.

From our Yesterday's Evening Edition.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15th—1:30 a. m.

To Major General Dix:

This evening, about 9:30 p. m., at Ford's theater, the president, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Rogers and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the president. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theater. The pistol ball entered the back of the president's head, and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The president has been insensible ever since he was inflicted, and is now about dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs in the throat and two on the face. It is hoped that the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and he hastened to the door of his father's room where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more very dangerous wounds. The recovery of Fred. Seward is doubtful. It is not probable that the president will live through the night.

Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at 6 o'clock this evening. At a cabinet meeting at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the confederacy, and of the establishment of a government in Virginia.

All the members of the cabinet except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the president. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

7:20 a. m.—The president is dead.—

LATER.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, April 15—4:10 a. m.—To Maj. Gen. Dix: The President continues insensible, and is sinking. Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut on the head. The attendant is still alive, but hopeless. Major Seward's wound is not dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crimes. Wilkes Booth being the one who shot the President.

The other is a companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from.

Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at 6 o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about 10 o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been watching their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore. The other has not yet been traced.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

CHICAGO, April 15—10 A. M.—It is reported here this morning that President Lincoln died at 7:20.

LATEST.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, April 15—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—Abraham Lincoln died this morning at 22 minutes after 7 o'clock.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

9:45 a. m.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—Secretary Seward has just expired.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A most terrible assault, unparalleled in the history of the country, occurred a few moments before 11 p. m. to night at Ford's theater.

President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln were seated in a private box on the right hand of the stage, witnessing the last act of "Our American Cousin."

At a moment when it was unusually quiet the sharp quick report of a pistol was heard, and a man sprang out of the box on to the stage, some ten feet downward, with a knife gleaming in his hand, ran across the stage out into a side alley, mounted a horse, and rode like lightning up tenth street.

The audience for a moment seemed paralyzed, for glancing at the box of the president it was seen that he had fallen back as if killed or badly wounded. In one moment the terrible reality burst upon the audience, as they rushed toward the stage and saw the fainting form of the president brought down the narrow stairway, when it was discovered that he had been shot through the breast and badly if not mortally wounded.

Accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, he was taken across the street into a private residence, and there immediately cared for. Pen fails to describe the scene of excitement. The fact of the assassination was realized to-day, with the fact that the assassin had escaped. The streets all round the theater were blocked up with people, and all along the avenue it has sped like wildfire. Immediately steps were taken to ferret out the assassin. The police were notified, and every body aided, but as yet to no purpose.

On examination, people who noticed the assassin, (a man with black whiskers and moustache,) say that he entered the dress-circle and passed around to the entrance of the private box, when, without waiting a moment, he fired at the back of the president through the closed door; he then rushed into the same box through another open door—two boxes being thrown into one—and jumped on the stage. As described, the pistol hole in the door shows the fact of firing through the closed door, while the pistol found dropped on the stage shows that it was a Derringer.

The diabolical plot seemed carefully planned, as the man knew well the secret way behind the scenes of the theater to get out, for he escaped the observation of those on the stage. Everybody who knows the man, says that J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, is the assassin. The evidence is concurrent, at this late and excited hour, to that effect. I visited the stage five minutes after the scene occurred. It was crowded with people. The actors say the assassin cried, as he jumped down: "I am revenged! Sic semper tyrannis!"

It is not believed that Stanton, Welles or

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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Details and Incidents of the Evacuation

From The Richmond Whig.

For a month past the confederates have been evacuating the city with all the speed and means they could command, but somehow the people refused to believe that the removal meant evacuation, and all declared that the measures were only precautionary Matters went on in this way until last Sunday, the confederates hurrying away every species of property the people blindly refusing to believe that the city was to be given up and clinging to their confederate shinplasters as if they where things of worth.

Sunday morning Gen. Lee telegraphed to Davis giving an account of the general attack upon his lines; stating that the lines had been pierced in many places, and unless he could re-establish them, Richmond must be given up that night. His tone was, for the first time since the war, despondent; he said his men were not coming up to their work.

At 11 o'clock that morning he telegraphed that all efforts to re-establish his lines had been utterly unsuccessful. Immediately began among the officers in Richmond a scurry and panic. Still the majority of the people were in the, dark and, refusing to believe their eyes, so remained, many of them, till night. The gold and silver coin belonging to the Louisiana banks, and recently appropriated by the confederate congress, was run down to the Danville train with hot haste. So also was the specie of the Richmond banks. Then the programme for the departure of the officials was arranged. A number of trains were to leave during the evening; still there was not room for all who thought it desirable to get away. Davis was to depart at 7 o,clock p. m. Breckinridge elected to go off on horseback, with the last of the army, on Monday morning.

At the request of the mayor, a meeting of the council was held Sunday evening at 4 o'clock, to consult as to what was best to be done under the circumstances. Governor Smith, being invited to attend this meeting, almost convinced the council that the confederate arms had been victorious at Petersburg, and that Richmond was not to be evacuated. He, however, managed to become better informed some hours afterward and ran off on horseback some time during the night.

The council, after much discussions passed a resolution appointing committee, for each of the three wards, who should, when the fact that city was about to be abandoned should be ascertained, proceed to destroy all the alcholic liquors in their respective wards, giving the council's receipt for the same, to be paid for hereafter. The object of this step is obvious—to prevent disorder resulting from the intoxication of the troops of either army, and of the evil disposed among the citizens. The order of the council was only partially executed, but there is no doubt that much evil was arrested.

The troops detailed in the city fired the warehouse bivouacked around the doomed buildings, ready at a moment's notice to begin their work of evil. But before they received their order, some amatuer incendiary fired a canal boat loaded with meat, which was lying in the dock near Mayo's Bridge. This was the first fire in the city if we except the conflagration in the streets of all the papers, documents, etc., of the first and second auditors' offices, which took place on Ninth street early Sunday night. The boat we have just mentioned fired two others, which swung under the bridge over the dock and set it on fire, thereby nearly cutting off the retreat of five or six thousand confederates.

About this time the confederate gunboat Patrick Henry, lying in the river of Rocketts, was fired, and soon after the order was issued to apply the torch to the warehouses. The order was executed with alacrity; nor did the ruffians confine themselves to the building in question. Getting a taste of incendiarism, the congenial work seemed to please them so much that they ran about setting fire to every house in the vicinity of the different warehouses. The incendiaries at Shockoe fired every house on Shockoe Slip, including Mr. De Voss' warehouse, where was stored a quantity of French tobacco. There was a guard of French local troops over this building, but they were driven off by the confederates and threatened with death if they attempted to extinguish the flames.

In previous notices of the conflagration we have mentioned that a number of persons were burned to death; their number or idenity will never be known. Children, old and infirm persons, and many persons under the influence of the liquor drank during the previous night's orgies, were the victims.

A French View of our Victories.

The New York Courier des Etats Unis, the organ of the French government in the United States, in acknowledging that "truth is truth," concludes that the French government is virtually annihilated, and has only a nominal existence without foundation for the present, and without hope for the future. It expresses the wish that the foot of the conqueror be not placed without mercy upon the breast of the vanquished. The Courier says: If humanity, the identy of origin, the remembrance of brotherly feeling which once in war conquered the independence of their common country, and made a great national power in time of peace—if all sentiments, in fine, if the voice of the heart does not command moderation in the hour of victory, it behooves the greatest interests of the country to impose upon the Federal authorities a calm and conciliatory policy in the execution of the task which yet remains to be finished. * * * To day the political life of Mr. Lincoln really begins. It is by his future acts that his country and also foreign nations will judge him; from today he will either take a place among statesmen, of whom the United States is justly proud, or will verify the opinion of those who, judging from his past acts, have looked upon him as a man with a mall mind.

Foreign Gossip.

AN AMERICAN LADY.—Mrs. Marsh—appears to have been the *belle* of the ball given by the Florentines at the Pitti palace last month to the king of Italy. The correspondent of The London Star writes:

The rooms were gorgeous—the ceiling and tapestried walls were seen to the greatest advantage, owing to the perfection of the lighting—thousands of wax candles (no oil or camphene lamps); flowers worthy of Florence, and such jewels! Never have I seen such profusion of gems so rich and rare. The Princess Barberini, whose brilliant complexion, and small, graceful head, so well set on her long slender neck, attracted you at once, quite dazzled you with her crown of diamonds; many an old lady, on the other hand, compelled attention to her shrunken neck by the fine rows of huge pearls that encircled it—sapphires, emeralds, opals—it was worth while to have gone only to see the gems. Then the beauty of the women of every nation—the very types were there, English, Russian and Italian—young girls of sixteen up to the faded remains of the belles of fifty years ago. What lovely women! To my taste, the loveliest of all was the wife of the American minister. The toilettes, on the whole, were fresh and rich, for we have had very few balls this season. Courtiers and court dignitaries were in crowds; the king was dressed in plain clothes, and was much admired by the ladies. 'He is not handsome,' said one, 'but how manly he looks among those cringing, bedecked and bedizened courtiers!' 'Unselfishness is written on his face.' 'A patriot every inch.' 'More like a baited bull,' growled a genine Bostonian.

A new feature of Parisian society is that in the year of grace, 1865, the *demi-monde* ladies issue invitations for a ball or *fete* exactly after the fashion of ladies of the court; and there is nothing which is to be found at the hotels of those *grandes dames* which the "half-great lady" does not imitate. May I be permitted to add a few notes about one of these Traviata *fetes* given on Monday evening? Healthy horror and disgust will be daintily fed, propriety made more proper, and curiosity alimented on tonic which ought to cure. Well, at Madame C——'s (the Aspasia of Paris life) ball, all the prettiest actresses were present and displayed jewels, laces, and costly finery, such as are rarely seen even at court, and certainly bespeaks the wonderful liberality of European paymasters. By these Traviata ladies, who nevertheless in Paris lead the fashions, crinoline is now completely tabooed. Their ball dresses are made somewhat in the style of the First Empire or the English fashion of 1811, with the skirt confined, and the body cut extremely low both in front and back, while the train is worn very long. The *salons* of Mme. C——, who did the honors with clever imitative grace and elegance, was crowded with princes, dukes marquises, and counts—in fact, with the same male company as one meets at the parties of the Princess Metternich and Madame Drouyn de L'Huys. Some English peers and members of Parliament were present, and appeared to enjoy the animated and dazzling improper scene. On the second floor the supper tables were loaded with every delicacy of the season. Choice Yquem, Johannisberg, Lafitte, Tokay, and Champagne of the finest vintages, were served most lavishly throughout the morning. After supper, dancing was resumed with increased animation, and the ball terminated with a *chaine diabolique* and a *can-can d'enfer*, at seven in the morning. Since the days of the Regency such a Sardanapalian entertainment of such a class has not been given in Paris. Be it observed that the whole of this entertainment, from beginning to end, was conducted according to the etiquette of the highest society. Are we going backwards or forwards in Paris? Are we upside down? or, are we becoming more highly civilized than the Romans, as described by Juvenal? or later, in the days of the fair Theodora and Antonnia, as described by Procopius?

At a drawing room in St. James, I saw three very singular things happen. I had been to court, so it was not necessary that I should make my bow again; but as some ladies I knew wished for my attendance, I took them to the door of the reception room, and then met them at the other door, after they had passed her majesty. While they were in the former apartment, I retained my place at the first door, to amuse myself with looking at the people coming up for presentation.

The first funny thing I saw was a clergyman and his wife or sister—I think his wife. They seemed new to the crowd, and rather bewildered. However, on coming to the door, one of the lords on waiting took the lady's arm out of the gentleman's, and with the usual fling, cast her train beside her.

It had evidently been made by some mantua maker not versed in the usual requisites of a train, and therefore not weighted; so the window close by being wide open for air, a breeze came in, got beneath the train, and raised the entire garment up towards the ceiling, where it fluttered behind the wearer in rather a peacock-like display. The lords in waiting and the ushers jumped at it, and tried with their wands to get it down again, but all this time the wearer was confusedly hurrying on. She got so near the queen that they were obliged to desist, and in that proud position, beneath the floating cloud of her own drapery, she courtesied to her majesty and passed on. This droll episode in the day's entertainment was followed by another.

A lady on being told to take the glove off her right hand, tugged at the tight fit on that hot day so hard that all the glove came off except a resolute thumb, which remained inexorable to every twitch. She, to, was accompanied by a gentleman—they were evidently a clergyman and his new married wife, and when the lord in waiting attempted to draw the arm of the wife from that of the husband, the husband exclaimed *sotto voce*: "Hallo, my dear, hold fast. Who knows what those people want?" At this moment, I forgot whether it was the late Lord Mulgrave or the present Lord Conyngham, one of the two, on hearing and seeing this quaint resolution not to be parted, cried out: "What God hath put together let no man put asunder!" So the couple passed the queen, fondly and fast-locked in each other's arms.

Anecdotes of Sherman.

The following characteristic stories of the conqueror of Georgia and South Carolina are by a magazine writer:

The idea generally prevails that commanding generals are very didactic on the battle field, and give their orders in precise language and stentorian voice. A little familiarity with actual war will soon dispel this false impression in any one who sees Sherman on the battle field. At Chattanooga, he gave his orders for his advance to his brother-in-law, Gen. Hugh Ewing, in the words, uttered between two puffs at a bad cigar, "I guess, Ewing, if you are ready, you might as well go ahead." Ewing asked a few questions in regard to retaining the echelon formation of his command as then marshaled for the advance. Sherman replied, "I want you to keep the left well toward the creek (the Chickamauga) and keep up the formation, four hundred yards distant, until you get to the foot of the hill." "And shall we keep it after that?" asked Ewing. "Oh, you may go up the hill as you like—if you can;" and then he added hastily, as he pushed Ewing away, "I say, Ewing, don't call for help until you actually need it." It is also recorded of Sherman that, on witnessing from the top of the rice-mill on the Ogechee river, the capturing of Fort McAllister, he exclaimed, imitating the voice of a negro, "Dis chile don't sleep dis night," and hurried off to meet Gen. Foster.

Sherman is an inveterate smoker. He smokes as he does everything else, with an energy which it would be supposed would deprive him of all the pleasure of smoking. He is fully as great a smoker as Grant, but very unlike him in his style of smoking. Grant smokes as if he enjoyed his cigar. Sherman smokes as if it were a duty to be finished in the shortest imaginable time. Grant will smoke lying back in his chair, his body and mind evidently in repose, his countenance calm and settled. He blows the smoke slowly from his mouth, and builds his plans and thoughts in the clouds which are formed by it about his head.—He smokes his tobacco as the Chinese do their opium, and with that certain sort of obvious disregard for everything else which it is said characterizes the opium smoker. He enjoys his Havana in quiet dignity, half-smoking, half-chewing it. Sherman puffs furio[illegible] as if his cigar was of the worst char[illegible]er of "penny-grabs," and would not "dr[illegible]w." He snatches it frequently, from his mouth, brushing the ashes off with his fore-finger. He continually paces the floor while smoking, generally de[illegible]p in thought of important matters, dou[illegible]tless; but a looker-on would imagine tha[illegible] was endeavoring to solve the question of how to draw the smoke through his cigar. He seldom or never finishes it, leaving at least one half of it a stump.

Dr. Livingstone's Son in the Union Army.

The following appears in The London News:

"Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, is at present in considerable anxiety respecting his eldest son, who was kidnapped in an American port, on board the vessel in which he was serving, by some of those unprincipled substitutes of whom we have heard. He enlisted in the 3d New Hampshire volunteers. He is known to have been present at the skirmish before Richmond on Oct. 7, 1864, but from that time all trace of him is lost, and every mode of sending letters to him has been tried in vain. He is believed to have been made prisoner by the confederates. It is hoped that if the American papers would give circulation to the above facts the son may be able to send notice through the southern journals of his present condition and place of abode to his father, before he sets out once more for the interior of Africa."

Upon this a correspondent of The New York Herald says:

"I read in your issue of yesterday a brief article, copied from The London News. Several letters from Dr. Livingstone in regard to this matter have been received at the state department, and these letters repeated the statement that young Livingstone had been kidnapped, and abused this government quite roundly. The state department referred the matter to the war department, and it was ordered that an inquiry should be made and the facts reported, so that they might be communicated to Dr. Livingstone.

"The report forwarded from the army to the war department showed, in substance, that young Livingstone, who seems as adventurous as his father, had enlisted, and was one of the best soldiers in his regiment. Indeed, so excellent was his conduct that he had been promoted to sergeancy within a month after his enlistment. All the officers spoke well of him. Details of facts concerning the alleged kidnapping could not be given, however, as Sergeant Livingstone, much to the regret of his comrades, had been taken prisoner by the enemy a few days before the report was made. It is to be hoped that our gallant army will soon release him, with thousands of other captives."

The negroes of Rhode Island nominated Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, for governor, Rowland Hazard, of South Kingston, for lieutenant governor, and voted to adopt the nomination of the regular republican party for the other state officers and members of congress.

The government is paying from $6,85 to $7,60 per barrel for corn meal at Washington City.

The Fruits of "Protection."

We have received from a mercantile firm in this city, agents of some woolen mills, the following "notice," with a request that it shall appear in our columns:

"We learn that in consequence of the lessened demand for woolen goods, and the prospect of lower prices for wool, the principal manufacturers of those fabrics are contemplating the stoppage of a large portion of their machinery. The Washington mills, the Lawrence manufacturing company, and the Middlesex manufacturing company, have already reduced their production materially. The flannel mills throughout the country, we are informed, are running with great caution, and in many instances have stopped from one-third to one-half their works. Should the depressed state of the market continue it is probable that most of our mills will stop running."

We suppose the meaning of this is, that the woolen manufacturers of New England have determined to keep up the high prices of their commodities by manufacturing less, and thus producing an artificial scarcity of flannels, blankets, &c. Of course this will put much money in their pockets, which are already well filled; at the same time it will oppress and rob the general public, for the extra profits which will make wealthier the already wealthy manufacturer come out of the pockets of the working people of the whole country.

Of course, no such combination of manufacturers to keep up prices could exist or be formed, if it were not for our absurd tariff, which, instead of producing revenue, has been so arranged as to put a stop to importations almost entirely. The excuse for this was, with the "protectionists," that thereby they ensured a greater variety of work for our laboring population. How true this is the reader can judge from the tenor of the notice we print above. The woolen manufacturers are actually, it seems, closing their mills and turning their workmen out to starve at a few days' notice; and they do this only to secure higher and extortionate profits for themselves. Thus the "protective system" is seen once more to injure every public and general interest, only to enrich a few already wealthy monopolists.—*N. Y. Post.*

How to be Independent.

Mr. Peter C. Brooks' maxim was that "the whole value of wealth consists in the personal independence it secures." An amusing and singular illustration of the distinguished merchant's maxim is thus given.

A merchant named Porter once had a clerical friend between whom and himself there existed great intimacy. Every Saturday night, as Porter was sitting balancing his cash, a note would come requesting "the loan of a five dollar bill." The money was always punctually restored at eight o'clock on the Monday morning following. But what puzzled the lender was, the person always returned the identical note he borrowed. Since the discovery of this fact he had made private marks on the note; still the same was handed back on Monday morning.

One Saturday evening Porter sent a five dollar gold piece instead of a note, and marked it. Still the very same coin was returned on Monday. Porter got nervous and billious about it; he could hardly sleep at night for thinking about it; he would wake his wife in the middle of the night and ask her what she thought of such a strange occurrence. He was fast boiling over with curiosity, when news came from the reverend borrower, one Christmas eve, asking the loan of ten dollars. A brilliant thought now struck him. He put on his great coat, resolving to call and demand the explanation of the mystery. When he was shown into his friend's study, he found him plunged in the profoundest melancholy.

"Mr. B.," said the lender, if you will answer me one question I will let you have that ten dollars. How does it happen that you always pay me the money you borrow on Saturday night in the very same coin or note on Monday.

The parson raised his head, and, after a violent internal struggle, as though he were about to unveil the hoarded mystery of his soul, said in faltering tones, "Porter you are a gentleman, a christian and New Yorker; I know I can rely on your inviolable secrecy. You know that I am poor, and when, on Saturday, I have bought my Sunday dinner, I seldom have a red cent in my pocket.

I maintain that no man can preach the gospel and blow up his congregation properly without he has something in his pocket to inspire him with confidence. I have, therefore, borrowed five dollars of you every Saturday, that I might feel it occasionally as I preached on Sunday. You know how independently I do preach—how I make the rich tremble in their shoes. Well it is all owing to my knowing that I have a five dollar bill in my pocket. Of course, never having to use it for any other purpose, it is not changed, but invariably returned to you the next morning. But to-morrow, Mr. George Law is coming to hear me preach, and I thought I would try the effect of a ten dollar bill sermon on him!"—*Cyclopedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes.*

Three large steamers for the outside line from New York to Philadelphia are now building. These ships are intended to make a daily line, and are to have accommodations for three hundred passengers, and large freight capacity.

Four Massachusetts officers and a negro sergeant dispute the honor of having raised the first federal flag in Richmond. As the feat was one involving not the slightest danger, it is not improbable that the Massachusetts officers and the negro were engaged in it.

It is proposed to organize the Editors' Petroleum Co. on the strength of an inexhaustible well of midnight oil found on newspaper premises.

General A. P. Hill.

Concurrent testimony from several sources leave no doubt that the Confederate General, Ambrose P. Hill, was killed in the battle before Petersburg on Sunday the first of April. Lieutenant General Hill was a native of Virginia and a graduate of West Point. He was distinguished even in the early part of the war. He was among the first to take up arms, immediately following the passage of the secession ordinance by the Virginia convention, and raised a regiment. In May, 1861, he was assigned to General Jos. E. Johnston's command. Subsequently he commanded a brigade during the period of the strategical maneuvers between Johnston and Patterson in the vicinity of Winchester. General Hill did not participate in the battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to a brigadier generalship before the seven days' battle in front of Richmond, and immediately afterwards was made a major general for the gallantry and fine ability displayed in these great conflicts. General Hill had charge of a division at Antietam, and a corps at the battle of Fredericksburg Subsequently he was one of ten generals who were promoted to be lieutenant generals—a grade inferior only to that of "General," which is the highest in the confederate army. At Chancellorsville he evinced extraordinary capacity, and contributed largely to the triumph of General Lee in that battle, which has ever been considered the best of that great leader. General Hill and his corps were in Pennsylvania in the campaign of 1863, and has been in the series of battles contested by Lee's army since that time—from the "Wilderness" to that in which he lost his life.

Lieutenant General Hill was aged about 37 years, and was justly considered one of the ablest soldiers in the confederate army. He was held in high estimation by General Lee, and was likewise a favorite with Mr. Davis. His wife is a sister of the celebrated Gen. John Morgan, and survives him.—*News.*

Monday for health,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday the best day of all,
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
And Saturday no luck at all.

The venerable Jeremiah Day, ex-president of Yale college, and now 93 years old, is the oldest male citizen in New Haven. There are twenty-seven others in the city over 80 years of age.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS,

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from state and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 Note.
Two cents " " $100 "
Ten " " " $500 "
20 " " " $1000 "
$1 " " " $5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the great

POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Milwaukee.

feb15d&w3m

Notice.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
Milwaukee, April 13th, 1865.

PERSONS having subdivided or changed in any way the description of their Real Estate since the assessment of the year 1863, will please call at the City Assessor's office, City Hall, that it may be properly entered on the tax list.

apr14d1w DENIS CULLIGAN, City Assessor.

Military and Naval Claim Agency.

JOHN GREGORY, as usual, pays strict and undivided attention to the collection of Pensions, Bounties and other Military and Naval Claims.

War office, Market street, near German market
may31d1y

Imperial Toilettes—A Woman's Revenge.

The Princess Clotilde, at Prince Napoleon's ball, attired as usual, without the slightest pretensions to extravagance of fashion, yet looked the most aristocratic grand dame of the whole company. Her dress was of plain pink tulle, the skirt full trimmed with rich garlands of bright green leaves. None of the jewels belonging to the treasuries, about which so much nonsense had been uttered, but her neck was adorned with emeralds big as the eyeballs of the green-eyed monster, while her brow, encircled with a simple wreath of green leaves, which, casting a mysterious shadow over her features, added to the pensive melancholy impression they always bear.

The empress was standing near, her sweetly soft style of beauty contrasting strongly with the somewhat hard and unfinished contour so characteristic of the Carignons. Her majesty's dress was of sea-green tulle, puff looped, and fringed with diamonds. The exact concordance of green and pink adopted for the two dresses was observed by the artist-connoisseurs to be so remarkable that it was agreed amongst them that the couturieres must have conferred together beforehand.

One of our grand portrait painters was observed to contemplate the amalgamation of tone and color with the greatest interest—"You are thinking of a picture," said a confrere, rousing him from his revery by a gentle tap on the shoulder. "No, indeed; I was thinking of the Empress Josephine." "Ah, yes young days, young days!" returned the other maliciously. "Pooh, pooh! I was just then at St. Cloud, and before me was standing the lovely Josephine and the still more beautiful Princess Pauline. The pair of beauties could never agree. The reception was given by order of the emperor, for the express purpose of a recognition of a reconciliation between them being acknowledged. The Princess Pauline's entrance caused an immense sensation, and we all pressed forward to view the effect produced upon the empress. The latter with imperial grace, smiling sweetly, rose to lead her rival to a seat. The two ladies shared equally the admiration of the company as they stood side by side; but presently, when seated, the beauty of the princess seemed suddenly to fade away—to grow dingy as it were—her skin to assume a yellow aspect, and her hair, arranged with turquoises and blue ribbons, to lose its luster. To add to the evil effect, the princess began to grow fretful and to look around with anxiety, and finally, as if overcome by depression, she retired, out of humor with herself and all besides. The next day at the sitting, the empress inquired what I thought of Pauline's beauty. "Splendid when standing," said I, daubing away at my background with the greatest agitation; "but she should never sit down when her dress is of light blue satin—at least in a green velvet fauteuil." Thereupon, to hide the confusion occasioned by the consciousness of my impertinence, I brushed away more valiantly than ever, dodging behind my canvas to await the reprimand I felt sure was coming. But a silvery laugh, like pearly tinkling of the waterfall visible from the window of the apartment wherein we were seated, was the first signal given that my observation had been understood. Ah, *ces coquins d'artistes,*" exclaimed her majesty, her eyes glistening with fun and mischief; "and so you found me out!" It was a harmless woman's vengeance, but I could not have helped thinking that the princess would have preferred an open duel with swords or pistols, to the frightful punishment she had undergone.—*Court Journal.*

How a New York Bank Paid Tribute to the Thieves.

From The New York Times.

The $10,000 reward which was offered by the Central National Bank for the restoration of $69,000 in United States bonds that were stolen from their cashier's office on Monday afternoon, was a prize worth the detectives' best efforts. If it had been $5,000, they could hardly have accomplished the work; for they could not have afforded to give the chief of the thieves organization $5,000 to distribute among his underlings, and this *douceur* wanting, not a thief would have divulged, and the Central National Bank might have whistled for its bonds. We are not at liberty to disclose the detectives' precise mode of operation; but it can be said that twenty-four hours subsequent to the robbery they were in possession of information that led them to "pipe" an uptown dwelling, and that therein, on Tuesday afternoon, they found and seized the bonds. But prior to the seizure it is said to have been necessary to enter into a compromise, in which the bank had its choice of the thief or the bonds.

The officers of the institution, it is further alleged, seeing that there could be no hope of getting both the thief and the securities, took into view the fact that fifty thousand dollars of the bonds belonged to their depositors, and elected to take the bonds, and these were deposited in the detectives' safe at the central department of metropolitan police in less than six hours from the time the bank officers made their decision known. Three persons have been apprehended on "suspicion of complicity;" but their names are withheld from the public, and will scarcely go beyond a grand jury room. Thus the Central National bank robbery resolves itself into what the light-fingered gentry style a "good thing all around." The bank has recovered its securities, and lost only about $12,000; detectives Young, Kelso, McDougall, Gillmore, Redford, and Capt. Jourdan have credit for "working up" an intricate case; certain somebodies have each a share of $10,000; the public are gratified with the assurance that three arrests have been made, and the police justices may complacently look upon the prisoners as persons who never give them trouble for a moment.

CLOTHING.

Headquarters for Elegant and Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

JOHN F. WAGE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND DEALER IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Constantly on hand a full stock of
Military Goods, Swords, Sashes, Belts,
SHOULDER-STRAPS, &c., &c.

UNIFORMS made to order in superior style. In this department we defy competition, having had many years' experience in manufacturing military clothing. Orders for presentation swords and other military equipments solicited, and full satisfaction guaranteed. Agent for Glencross Fashion Plate.
No. 6 Martin's Iron Building, Milwaukee.
dec10d1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

1849.] 1865.]
PAPER WAREHOUSE.

NOONAN & McNAB,
PROPRIETORS OF
HUMBOLDT AND MENOMONEE
PAPER MILLS,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS
PRINTING, WRAPPING, WRITING
Drawing and Note Papers
AND
PRINTING INKS.
ALSO IN
Cards, Card Boards, Binders' Boards, Twines, Slates, Pencils, Blank Books, &c., &c., &c.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, IN CASH AT ALL TIMES PAID FOR RAGS.

J. A. NOONAN. apr1d1y P. McNab.

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.

GREAT Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, French and German Fancy Goods, &c., worth over $500,000, all to be sold by lot, without reserve. Every one to have a Prize and no blanks to be drawn.

HOW YOU CAN DRAW A PRIZE.

Send Twenty-five Cents to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a Certificate showing what you have drawn. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and ONE DOLLAR and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be, together with a full list of all the articles to be disposed of. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Prize, send us $1 and we will send you five Certificates; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty. Agents wanted. GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
apr6d1wk&w3w 15 Maiden Lane, New York.

Milwaukee & Venango Co'ty OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 3 Newhall House Block.

THIS company being organized under the laws of this state, has purchased a most valuable tract of oil territory, consisting of three hundred and twenty-five acres, on Mill Creek, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in the very heart of the oil regions. The company has now one engine on the ground and will proceed at once to the development of the property. Several wells have been struck in the immediate vicinity of these lands, that are yielding from fifty to one hundred and fifty barrels of the finest lubricating oil daily, worth $25 per barrel at the wells. The title to this property is in fee simple. It lies within two miles of the Utica station of the Franklin Branch railroad, has ample bottom land for more than one thousand wells. It is believed that no company in the United States has ever been organized, with so large and valuable property, on so small a capital and that no stock in the market, offers so good an investment. Full particulars and a limited amount of stock, can be obtained on application at the office No. 3 Newhall House Block, or to its officers.

J. J. TALLMADGE, President,
JOHN W. CARY, Vice Pres't,
J. A. HELFENSTEIN, Treasurer,
R. D. CHAPIN, Secretary,
GEORGE COWLES, Supt.
mar21tf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. PFISTER & CO.,
Dealers in
LEATHER & FINDINGS, BELTING
TANNERS' AND CURRIERS' TOOLS, OIL, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, WOOL, &c.,
Have removed to
88 East Water Street.
Milwaukee, Dec. 15, '64 dec16d1m

Business Education!

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY
in
MERCANTILE SCIENCE.
THE INFALLIBLE BALANCE
FOUND IN MARCH 1865.

The undersigned respectfully informs the business men of the city of Milwaukee and the mercantile community, that he has introduced a new system of book keeping, saving three-fourths of the time to journalize, post and balance by the old defective method.

A day Book with transactions recorded as in single entry with debit and credit columns on the right, in which the debits and credits are separated on the same line with the original entry, in figures only, is all that is required, footing and testing every page, and adding for the week or month's business. The week or month's accounts are now made out and tested with the general account column, and every account posted in one amount under its proper head in the Ledger, a miss post is at once detected, or omitted transactions, by causing a discrepancy in the testing columns with the amount of the original entries. Thus both the defects in the old balance are met, cash can be proved by the Cash Book, and if all the columns are thus tested, merchandise must be correct also. Therefore a perfect equilibrium is obtained with every account in its place, with a test that will bear the most rigid scrutiny.

The author claims that this system for shortness, simplicity and accuracy cannot be surpassed.

Young men desirous of a thorough business education, with elegant

Penmanship,

should take a full course, $10, at
LARIGO'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
Juneau Block, East Water Street.
Milwaukee, Wis., 1865. O. F. LARIGO.
sep2t

DRY GOODS.

Old Fashion!
PRICES!
FOR DRY GOODS!
AT
THE PEOPLE'S STORE
399 [New No.] East Water Street,

As we are determined to undersell all others, your attention is called to this immense stock of

Prints, Delaines, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Dress Goods, Linens, Flannels, Cloths, Cloaks, Shawls, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

Price no object, as the goods must be sold.

French Kid Gloves $1.75,
CIRCULAR HIP GORE CORSETS $2.

Everything marked way down, and now is the time to buy, as Gold is advancing.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE
Cor. of Wisconsin and East Water Sts.
THOMAS HOOLEY, Proprietor.
mar22

S. KLAUBER & CO
SUCCESSORS TO
J. L. DAVIS & CO.,
Have received within the past few days, nearly
ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
ALL BOUGHT FROM
Manufacturers or Importers Direct,
OR AT
AUCTION, FOR CASH.

We have an unlimited variety of every quality and style of

DRESS GOODS,	SHEETINGS,
POPLINS,	SHIRTINGS,
FIGURED ALAPACAS,	LACES,
PLAIN ALAPACAS,	HOSIERY,
MERINOS,	EMBROIDERIES,
DELAINES,	COLLARS,
SILKS,	QUILTS,
SHAWLS,	COUNTERPANES,
CLOAKS,	TABLE SPREADS,
CLOTHS,	PIANO SPREADS,
CASSIMERES,	PARASOLS,
SATINETS,	GLOVES,
FLANNELS,	NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We would call particular attention to our

Cloak Department!

Superintended by one of the most experienced cutters in the State, which enables us to make a garment in the latest style, and in the shortest time possible.

PRINTS & DOMESTIC GOODS,
Of the most approved brands and incomparably the
Largest, Choicest, Richest, and Cheapest Stock.
OF GENERAL
DRY GOODS!
WEST OF
NEW YORK CITY,

We request the attention of buyers to the fact that our business is based on the principle of selling the largest amount of goods, by selling them at the

Lowest Prices Possible for Cash.

And that through the almost unlimited extent of our business, we have facilities for buying, not enjoyed by any other house in this section, and will guarantee our prices from

Ten to Fifteen Per Cent. Less Than Any other House.

OUR MOTTO IS
LOW PRICES & QUICK RETURNS
WE KNOW OF
NO COMPETITION
BUT WILL
OUTSELL AND UNDERSELL
EVERY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

We are prepared to exhibit one of the largest stocks of

CARPETS,
DRUGGETING,
OIL CLOTHS,
SHADES,
FIXTURES, &c.

That can be found in the West.

Matresses and Lounges Manufactured to Order.

Old Nos. 186 & 188 East Water Street. New Nos. 386 & 388.

Farm for Sale.

FOR Sale cheap, a farm of 65 acres in the town of Lake, 4½ miles from Walker's Point Bridge, on the Kilbourn road. This farm has a never failing stream of water running through it, and would make a good stock farm. Apply at No. 64, East Water street, Milwaukee.
March 24th, 1865. mar24d2w

MEDICAL.

DRS. SEARLS & BAILEY.
PHYSICIANS

FOR Chronic and Private Diseases in both sexes. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa cured in a few days. The last vestige of secondary Syphilis eradicated without the use of Mercury or hindrance to business. Sufferers from Spermatorrhœa, or involuntary seminal emissions—so common among young men—can be speedily cured by a new treatment. Consumption successfully treated by the new and infallible method of treatment—medical inhalation. Parties residing in the country can have medicine promptly forwarded, with full directions for use. Office, 144 South Water, corner of Clark Street. Address, Post Office Box 130, Chicago, Ill. Enclose two stamps, and get our Journal of Health.
feb3d2m

FEMALE DISEASES.

DR. STEIGLEDER wishes to inform the ladies of Milwaukee and vicinity, that he is now prepared, from 1 to 4, and from 7 to 9 o'clock every P. M., (Sunday's excepted) to treat all those many and peculiar diseases the female is heir to. Dr. Steigleder has for three years made this very interesting and much neglected branch of the profession, his only study, and since he is in the possession of the most perfect instruments now in use, any lady trusting herself to his care may rely on a speedy and permanent cure, saving both time and expense, and perhaps a life of trouble and misery. Ladies, either married or single, need not hesitate to communicate fully upon any subject concerning their happiness, either at my office or by letter. All communications strictly confidential.

Office and consultation rooms No. 34 Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth Street, near the La Crosse Railroad Depot.

All letters containing a postage stamp promptly answered. Address,
H. STEIGLEDER, M. D.,
50d1y&w2w Box 521, Milwaukee Wis

OPTICAL.

H. W. ANGER
OPTICIAN
AND
Manufacturer
OF
Scientific Optical Instruments,

CORNER of Wisconsin and Main streets, nearly opposite the Post Office, returns his sincere thanks to the public for their custom and patronage during the last ten years. The liberality which I have experienced in one of the most difficult and useful branches of optical science, is a guaranty of the excellence of my SPECTACLES and GLASSES. These are, together with most of my Telescopes, Microscopes, and other instruments, imported by MYSELF from the Rathenow Optical Industrial Institute at Rathenow in Germany—this Institute standing the first in eminence in all Europe. These very desirable glasses I sell at lower prices than any other establishment in this city can sell their far inferior French stuff for, which is really manufactured only to export to foreign countries.

At present my stock consists of more than ten thousand pairs of spectacles; Pince Nez Lorgnettes, mounted in steel, gold, silver, or tortoise-shell, of the largest variety; besides several dozens of Achromatic Telescopes, from one to three inch apertures; Achromatic Opera and Field Glasses; Achromatic and Aplanatic Microscopes for Professors, Doctors, Pleasure-seekers and Scholars; Aplanatic and Bi-convex as well as Isochromatic Loups for Botanists, Bank Clerks, Geologists or Schools; Magnifying Glasses for Photographic Albums, and Engravers' Glasses, at prices from 25 cents to 25 dollars.

I could, if I would, refer to over 100 of our most reliable citizens for their testimony to the superiority of my Glasses, but it will do as well to refer to almost anybody that wears Glasses. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. W. ANGER.
oct5dtf

Preserve Your Eyesight!

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jay22d1y

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my28dtf

JESPER VLIET,
Civil Engineer, Surveyor, Land Agent and Notary Public,
jun6d1y 393 THIRD STREET, MILWAUKEE.

MARTIN & HOFER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Young's Block, Milwaukee.
O. K. MARTIN,.......[jan4d1y] ......A. V. HOFER.

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LOUIS LIPMAN.
Milwaukee, May, 10, 1863. may11d1y

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TO THE PUBLIC,
That I have a large assortment of all kinds of
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feb3d1y

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A Farm containing 40 acres of land in Jefferson county, near the city of Oconomowoc, and one and half mile from the railroad. The land is all fenced in, one half improved and the other half is covered with heavy timber. The land is the best in Jefferson county, and will be sold on easy terms and cheap. By J. L. PIERCE,
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ONE hundred and sixty acres of wet land, partially drained, situated in the town of Wheatland will be sold cheap and on easy terms. This land is assessed at $7,00 per acre, and one or two hundred dollars would render it all fit for cultivation. It is located in the immediate neighborhood of some of the best farms in Wisconsin. Apply at this office, or by letter. feb24dawtf

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SEMI-WEEKLY—By mail, $4,00 per year or $2,00 for six months.

WEEKLY—Single copies $3,00 per year. Clubs of five, $1,75.

All subscriptions are invariably PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1865.

The Horrid Murders at Washington.

The assassination of the president and secretary of state are the most cowardly and infamous crimes on the records of all time. Their enormity and execrable villainy freezes the blood and appals every human heart. "O piteous spectacle! O noble Cæsar! O woful day! O, traitors, villians! O most bloody sight!"

When Brutus and Casca struck down Cæsar in the Roman senate on the fatal "ides of March" the unholy heathen act of murder was professedly instigated by reason of state. When Henry Quatre was murdered in his carriage, it was the mad purpose of the perpetrator to change the religious doctrines of an empire by means of his death. When an emperor of Russia was once treacherously slain, it was the hand of crazy ambition that guided the fatal blow. When Louis Phillippe was fired upon as he passed along the streets of Paris, and when at a later period the present Napoleon was beset with infernal machines for effecting his death, it was because morbid fanatics conceived that they could rid their country of its oppressions by the destruction of reigning oppressors.

Not so now. These crimes are the crimes of all crimes—the most black, horrid, devilish, damnable and inexcusable of all human villanies.

The measure of the nation's joy was full. The heavens were glorious with the rainbow clouds of returning peace. The complete rule of the people was about to be restored. The era of blood and violence was believed to be passing away. Abraham Lincoln could not have dimmed the future glory of the republic or have limited the future liberties of the people, had he been so disposed. No assassin could claim his blood as the price of his freedom, his peace or his life! He was the legal representative of the nation. However weak, however deep in error his policy may have been founded, whatever private wrong he may have inflicted in the past, an attack upon his person was an attack upon the sovereign people of our free Union, and his inhuman murder calls for the bitterest curses of all men and of all history for all time upon the wretch that planned and executed the fiendish crime. Let him call upon God to forgive him—mankind never will!

While the heavens are hung with black and the people go about the streets as mourners over the grave of their murdered chief magistrate, may all patriotic and christian-hearted men pray that the hour soon may come when that spirit of universal brotherhood taught by the Divine Master to all the earth shall supplant the reign of violence and blood, and rule triumphant throughout this, the world's chosen home of freedom and law!

The only personal attack ever before made upon a president of the United States was during the presidency of Gen. Jackson. The president was descending the steps of the capitol when he was approached by a man by the name of Lawrence who apparently intended to kill him. Lawrence proved to be a lunatic and was discharged upon that ground. The life of President Lincoln was also publicly threatened by an intoxicated man by the name of Clements on the 8th of last month, but it is believed that the man had no serious intentions on the subject.

It has been estimated by the city assessor of Richmond, that the loss by the recent fire there, ordered by Breckinridge and Ewell, will reach the enormous sum of $30,000,000. It includes dwellings, stores, tobacco, cotton, &c.

It is said that Forney, of the Washington Chronicle is about to establish a newspaper in Richmond.

Three of the New England states, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, have a Governor Smith.

The New President.

As soon as it was definitely known in Washington yesterday that president Lincoln had departed from life, Andrew Johnson, vice president, was promptly sworn into office as president of the United States. Under the circumstances this is as it should have been.

The people have much to hope and much to fear from Andy Johnson as president. By education he is a democrat of the old school and a man of considerable ability. For the past four years his personal habits and associations have swayed him from his ancient political faith, and in a measure unfitted him for the efficient discharge of onerous public duties. It is known, however, that since his inauguration on the 4th of March he has been endeavoring to recover his manhood. In view of this fact and the crisis through which the nation is passing, the people will be disposed to judge him generously and to give him all the support which the solemn circumstances under which he assumes the office of president suggest.

Death in the White House.

The following lines from the poem of Willis on the death of Harrison are brought to mind on the present occasion:

Death! Death in the White House! Ah, never before,
Trod his skeleton foot on the president's floor!
He is look'd for in hotel, and dreaded in hall—
The king in his closet keeps hatchment and pall—
The youth in his birth-place, the old man at home,
Make clean from the door-stone the path to the tomb;
But the lord of this mansion was cradled not here—
In a churchyard far off stands his beckoning bier!
He is here as the wave-crest heaves flashing on high—
As the arrow is stopp'd by its prize in the sky—
The arrow to earth, and the foam to the shore—
Death finds them when swiftness and sparkle are o'er—
But Harrison's death fills the climax of story—
He went with his old stride, from glory to glory!

Fellow now, as ye list! The first mourner to-day
Is the nation—whose father is taken away!
Not for him—who, departing leaves millions in tears!
Not for him—who has died full of honor and years!
For the stars on our banner, grown suddenly dim,
Let us weep in our darkness—but weep not for him!
Not for him—who ascended Fame's ladder so high—
From the round at the top he has stepped to the sky!

WILKES BOOTH.—The assassin of the president is alleged to be J. Wilkes Booth, an actor, and a son of Junius Brutus Booth, senior, the noted tragedian, now dead. Booth the elder had three sons—Junius Brutus, jr., Wilkes, and Edwin. All three of the sons have been known as tragedians of talent, although none of them were ever regarded as the equal of the father. Wilkes, Edwin and Junius Brutus Booth, jr., are all now living.—The former—the wretch who committed the murder of Friday evening—is a resident of Maryland. The motive which actuated him to perpetrate this almost nameless crime is yet a mystery. His father was a man of crazy and ungovernable temperament; so much so that he was the terror of every stage upon which he appeared. It is a singular fact in this connection that he—the father—was named after the most noted state conspirator and murderer of the Roman empire, and it is not improbable that his guilty son was moved by some inspiration of the bottomless pit to seek an immortality of infamy by following the example of the tragic character with whose acts he is professionally so familiar.

Henry S. Foote, after returning to this country, from England, finds himself a prisoner, and writes a letter to the press, which embodies a felicitous quotation. He quotes Cicero's letter to Marcellus, whom he was endeavoring to persuade to return home and accept the clemency of Cæsar, after the renowned victory of Pharsalia, when the Pompean faction, with which both of them stood connected, had been effectually destroyed. He asks his chivalrous countrymen of the south to apply to their own present unhappy case the advice:

Your conduct cannot but be greatly and universally applauded in having renounced the spirit of contention when you lost the hopes of success; and you showed by your own example that as a wise and honest patriot will always enter into a civil war with reluctance, so he will never choose to carry it on to its last desperate extremity.

Gottschalk's farewell concerts in New York last week were crowded. He was presented with a beautiful wreath of silver, ornamented with brilliants. The young ladies are putting ashes on their heads in grief at his departure for Mexico.

The Boston Advertiser announces a new sensational novel to be published sooner or later. It is to be called "The False Heir; or the Raven Waterfall."

Pike's opera house at Cincinnati is to be lighted with gas made from petroleum, by way of experiment. It will cost less than $1 per thousand feet.

According to a Russian custom, the wife of the late Duke de Morny cut off her hair and put it in his coffin, as a pledge not to marry again.

Mr. L. H. Stott, of Stottville, Columbia county, in New York, has built at a cost of $7,000, a chapel, as a memorial of his deceased father and mother.

The Great Crime at Washington

[Concluded from First Page.]

Dennison are harmed—in fact, it is known that the latter is not.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, 15—12:15 a. m.—The president is alive now. Reports of his death, widely spread, caused deep grief. Secretary Seward's wound is not pronounced fatal. Mr. Seward is only badly cut, not killed. Grant was expected to be at the theater, and would have been another mark for the assassins; but luckily he left for Philadelphia at 7 p. m. Wilkes Booth cannot be found; his horse is also gone from the stable.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, 15—1:30 a. m.—The president is still alive, but is sinking rapidly, he is unconscious. No arrests have been made except of witnesses.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, 15—2:30 a. m.—All the secretaries, save Seward, have arrived at the house, where the president is lying, under an armed escort. Surgeon Gen. Barnes says the president cannot live till daylight. Miss Laura Keene testified that Wilkes Booth was the assassin.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, 15—3 a. m.—The president is still alive at this hour, but entirely unconscious. No hopes seem to be felt for his recovery.

LATER.

It is just ascertained that the assassination has extended further. Secretary Seward's throat has been cut by another assassin who entered his house, passed up to his bed-room, and committed the terrible deed. Major Seward met the assassin when going down stairs and was stabbed in the face.

Thousands are pouring into the streets, but the people are cooler than one would imagine in view of the terrible scene just enacted. The man was arrested on the stage at Ford's theater. He is in a cell at police headquarters. The crowd is so great around Seward's house that nothing can be ascertained, reports of course say he cannot live.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's theater, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of "Our American Cousin."

It was announced in the papers that Grant would also be present, but that General took the late train for New Jersey.

The theater was densely crowded, and everybody seemed to be highly delighted with the scene before them. But during the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, the sharp report of a pistol was heard, which drew alarmed attention, but nothing serious was suspected until a man rushed to the front of the president's box, waving a dagger in his right hand and exclaiming *Sic semper tyrannis*," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the rear tiers, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side of the stage, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theater and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the president had been shot, when all present rose to their feet and rushed toward the stage, many exclaiming "hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt intermission of the theatrical performance. There was a rush towards the president's box, when cries were heard "stand back," and give him air—has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination it was found that the president had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brains were oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theater, and the surgeon general of the army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition. On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair in which the president had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single barrel pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence, to which the president had been conveyed. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible. At midnight, the cabinet, Messrs. Sumner, Farnsworth, Judge Bates, Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hays and a few personal friends, with Surgeon Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bed-side.

The president was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly.—The blood oozed from the wound at the back of the head. The surgeon exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying president is too sad for description.

The president and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theater until 15 minutes after eight o'clock.

Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time the president stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that General Grant was to be present, and as General Grant had gone north, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him; but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, bid him good bye.

When the excitement at the theater was at its wildest height reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were around its door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang a bell, and, the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he came from Dr. Viele, Secretary Seward's family surgeon, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to refusal, that he must see the secretary, as he was intrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine. He insisted upon going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. He pushed the servant to one side and walked heavily toward the secretary's room. He was there met by Fred. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the secretary—making the same representations which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known; but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster U. S. A., and Mr. Hansell, a messenger in the state department, and two male nurses, disabling them. He then rushed upon the secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, from which he bled profusely.

The assassin rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassination of the president. It is believed that the injuries are not fatal; nor those of the others, although both the secretary and the assistant secretary are very severely injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the government, called at secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition and there heard of the assassination of the president. They then proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the president's house, and a strong guard was stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought home.

The city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears. The military authorities dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order if possible to arrest the assassins. The whole metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks, both at the theater and at secretary Seward's house, took place at about the same hour, ten o'clock, thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidence of the guilt of the party who attacked the president, are in possession of the board of police.

Vice president Johnson is in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

NEW YORK, April 15, 12:30 p. m.—A dispatch from Washington says Frederick Seward is not dead but in a critical condition.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Andrew Johnson was sworn into office as president of the United States, by Chief Justice Chase to-day at 11 o'clock.

Sec'y McCulloch, Att'y Gen Speed and others were present. He remarked "the duties are mine. I will perform them trusting in God."

WAR DEP'T, PRO. MAR. GENS. BUREAU, WASHINGTON, April 16, 9:40 a. m.—It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons. The most vigilant scrutiny on your part and the force at your command is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed you to-day, but in the meantime be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious persons.

By order of Secretary of War,
N. L. JEFFRIES,
Brevet Brig. Gen., Acting Provost Marshal General.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The assassin of President Lincoln left behind his hat and a spur. The hat was picked up in the President's box and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man and accurately described by other parties not allowed to see it before describing it. The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met at the residence of the former, a man muffled in a cloak, who when accosted by them hastened away. It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theatre and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented it.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, Supt. Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassin. In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city.

Mayor Wallack and several members of the city government were soon on the spot. Every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city. Every street in Washington was patrolled at the request of Mr. Richards.

Gen. Augur sent horses to mount the police. Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed. Every avenue of escape was strongly guarded. Steamboats to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The Daily Chronicle says: as it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, and all the cavalry was immediately put on active duty, every road was picketed, and every precaution was had to prevent the escape of the assassin.

A preliminary examination was made by Messrs. Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify, and the evidence elicited before an informal tribunal, and not under oath, was conclusive, to this point:

The murderer of President Lincoln was J. Wilkes Booth. His hat was found in the private box and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur which he dropped by accident when he jumped to the stage was also identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse.

This man Booth has played more than one engagement at Ford's theater, and is of course acquainted with its exits and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is easily understood. The person who attacked secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty revolver; the chambers were broken loose from the barrels as if done by striking; the loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, and the other balls smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper as if to keep them from falling out.

WASHINGTON, April 15—11 a. m.—The Star extra says: At 7:20 a. m. the president breathed his last, closing his eyes as in falling to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There was no indication of pain, and it was not known he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether. The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue presbyterian church, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt by the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present. Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robert Lincoln and Mrs. Jno. Hay, the private secretary, and others were waiting, where he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family.

Immediately after the president's death a cabinet meeting was called by secretary Stanton, and held in the room in which the corpse lay. Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usher, P. M. Gen. Dennison, and attorney general Speed were present. The results of the conference are as yet unknown.

Reports prevailed that Fred. W. Seward, who was kindly assisting the nursing of secretary Seward, received a stab in the back. His shoulder blade prevented the knife or dagger from penetrating into his body. The prospects are that he will recover.

A report was circular, but resented by almost everybody, that Booth was captured fifteen miles this side of Baltimore. If it be true, as asserted, that the war department has received such information, it will doubtless be officially promulgated. The government departments are closed by order and will be draped with emblems of mourning. The roads leading from the city are guarded by military, and the closest circumspection is observed toward all attemps to enter or leave the city.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The president's body was removed from the private residence opposite Ford's theater, to the executive mansion this morning at 9:20, in a hearse, and wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry. Gen. Augur and other military officers moved on foot. A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the crowd, allowing none but persons of the household, and personal friends of the deceased, to enter the premises. The body is being embalmed with a view to its removal to Illinois.

NEW YORK, April 15.—All places of business are rapidly closing, and the streets are assuming a sombre hue.

The post office, custom house and other public places are being draped. Corn exchange met, passed suitable resolutions, ordered the building to be draped in mourning and adjourned. Commission merchants have resolved to close their places of business, and the gold room is closed. The regular board of brokers adjourned after passing appropriate resolutions.

All the banks of the city are closed. An immense meeting of merchants and citizens is being held in Wall street, presided over by Mr. Draper. Speeches were made by Messrs. Butler, Dickinson, and others. The crowd there was immense. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a company of thirteen eminent merchants and citizens appointed to go to Washington to attend the funeral of the president.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—At an early hour this morning, Hon. E. M. Stanton sent an official communication to Hon. Andrew Johnson, vice-president of the United States stating that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the chief magistrate his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed. Mr. Johnson replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceeding take place at his rooms in the Sherwood House, as soon as the arrangements should be perfected.

Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place, in company with many other officials. At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice in the usual solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentleman in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibility so suddenly devolved upon him. He said the duties of the office are mine. I will perform them, trusting in God.

Gentlemen, I will lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming.

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centered upon him. His manners were solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a more gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies. It is probable that during the day, President Johnson will issue his first proclamation to the American people. It is expected that nothing has been definitely determined upon, but that the funeral of the late President Lincoln will take place on or about Thursday next. It is supposed that his remains will be temporarily deposited in the congressional cemetery.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Post's Washington special says Mr. Hansell the messenger of the state department who was an attendant upon Mr. Seward, is dead. Sec'y Seward is in a very precarious condition.

It is reported that Booth was captured this morning. The story is that his horse threw him and injured him so severely that he was obliged to seek relief in a house on the 7th street road.

The Post also publishes a dispatch to Clarence A. Seward which says Mr. Seward's wounds are bad but not mortal. He is composed. He lost much blood, but no arteries are cut. Frederick's skull is fractured badly in two places above the temple. It is feared he will die. His brother's wounds are very slight. The governor's throat would have been cut if he had not rolled out of bed.

WASHINGTON, April 15—There is no confirmation of the report that the murderer of the president has been arrested. Among the circumstances attending to fix a participation in the crime on Booth, were letters found in his trunk, one of which apparently from a lady, supplicating him to desist from the perilous undertaking, in which he was about to embark, as the time was inauspicious.

The extra Intelligencer says: From the evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his son is John Surratt, of Prince George county, Md. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable on the 14th street. Surratt is a young man with light hair and goatee. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George county.

About 12 o'clock last night two men crossed the Anacostia bridge, one of whom gave his name as Booth, and the other as Smith. The latter is believed to be John Surratt. Last night a riderless horse was found which has been identified by the proprietor of one of the stables previously mentioned as having been hired from his establishment.

Accounts are conflicting whether Booth crossed the bridge on horseback or on foot, but as it is believed that he is across, it is presumed that he had exchanged his horse. From information in the possession of the authorities it is evident that the scope of the plot was intended to be much more comprehensive.

The vice president and other prominent members of the administration were participants in the ceremony. Speeches were made and their praise lavished accordingly upon Island, but presumably in their cases the compliment was paid in the way at once most from the Heroes, to the people, the focus on the close of the awful crisis in order that all possible means should be taken for the arrest of the perpetrators. The most vigorous and effective measures, however, we believe the citizens will not long neglect in creating their capture.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 8 p. m.—To Maj. Gen. Dix: Official notice of the death of the late president, abundantly confirmed by all the circumstances, has reached us. Our President, Lincoln, was shot, this president, upon whom the constitution devolved the office of president, Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice assumed the duties of the office. The cabinet, heads of the United States, and the chief officers of office and assumed the duties and functions as under civilian.

The president and the heads of the department are now in consultation, and will continue holding such consultations as the business of living was remainder. First, the arrangements for the funeral of the late president were referred to the secretaries of the navy and the interior, who have gone to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Washington, and are making necessary of state, during the illness of Mr. Seward and his son, and the death of the assistant secretary. Third, the secretary of war, in consultation with the general in chief, has ordered the commanders of departments of his cabinet, and they would go to and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as if no such calamity had occurred. All business in the departments was not pended during the day.

Surgeon report that the condition of Mr. Seward is considerably improved. Mr. Fred Seward, the assistant secretary, is improving. Secretary Stanton, the secretary of war, is recovering.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DETROIT, April 15.—The governor of New York has issued a proclamation proposing the proposed thanksgiving for recent victories, April 20th, and changing the day of prayer and humiliation for our great affliction.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Johnson has been sworn in as president.

THE DAILY MILWAUKEE NEWS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1865.

THE TRAGIC CRISIS AT WASHINGTON

The City of Milwaukee in Mourning.

The appearance of our streets yesterday presented a sad and striking contrast with that of last Monday. Upon the morning of the news of the mortal wound at the National Capital, the people were seen with a pleasing grief and horror. Men gathered together in little groups and conversed, unmoved, and many wept while listening to the recital of a grandeur and depredation. Never has such a deep gloom settled upon the people. In sudden and unexpected as the whole affair, that it seemed like a frightful dream, and people seemed to be in a mass—not to believe the report till the exposure of Sunday finally confirmed it beyond doubt. The mayor, Alexander Kilby, promptly issued a proclamation requesting the suspension of business, and that all buildings be shrouded in morning. The request was at once complied with. Flags upon buildings and vessels were placed at half-mast, and the solemn black and white drapery was hung out from very front buildings, rendering our city all the more sensibly mournful. The whole of Rice Market street was shrouded in mourning—no difference from the colors which were exhibited on Monday last.

All business was suspended. There was no bustle, no activity. Men and women walked in silence, many bearing upon the blow of mourning. No one but expressed sorrow and grief, and condemned the murderers. Less than one week ago, it was our lot to chronicle one of the most joyful celebrations Milwaukee ever witnessed, to the day one of the greatest crimes of modern times was in future to spread the latter trial.

The Death of our President. The Feeling of Correspondence in Milwaukee.

The celebration of the nation's anniversary, fixed for the 14th inst., is abandoned, and in its stead the people are called upon to pay tribute of respect to the memory of our chief magistrate, whose tragic death has filled us with horror, and whose loss to the nation has heated so together with the bitterness of a common sorrow.

The funeral ceremonies, consisting of a procession and orations, will take place on the day of the funeral of President Lincoln, to be announced hereafter.

Meanwhile, all manufactories, societies and organizations in the city are requested to report as soon as practicable, to the undersigned, that they may be assigned a place in the procession.

We have called upon those who have been and still are in the service, to rejoice with us. We ask the press to unite with us in our public manifestation of respect to the memory of one who a nation honors and whose history will make immortal.

Details will be published hereafter.

By direction of the committee,

E. L. BRIGGS,
Chief Marshal.

Milwaukee, April 15, 1865.

MILWAUKEE FRENCH GUARDS.—The first new issue of the Milwaukee French Guards will commence on Monday the 24th inst. and continue two weeks.

J. SCHRAMM, Principal.

April 16.

Association of President Lincoln—Action of the Chamber of Commerce.

The members of the chamber of commerce assembled at the usual hour yesterday, but with far different intention from what was anticipated at the last meeting of that body. The hall was draped in mourning and every face could be read the deep sorrow felt in the hour of national affliction. The president, Mr. Young, called the meeting to order, in a few moments had, and announced that Mr. Fred Miles would offer some resolutions for adoption. Mr. Miles came forward and spoke briefly, stating that he was not prepared with any speech on this sad occasion. As one of a committee, he had, however, a resolution, which he proposed for acceptance by the board. He then read the resolution in regard to the assassination of the president.

Mr. Ward Adams seconded, when Hon. James Hadley came forward and made a few remarks, in a rambling manner, depicting the sad calamity. It had made a deep impression upon him, and he was fearful of the terrible crime.

Mr. J. D. Stubbs followed in a few remarks, stating that he was less apprehensive of the effect of the assassination, and by foundation in the hearts of the people and in the hearts of the people would soon be as become the citizens of the United States. Mr. Stubbs thought it would be well to wire this in regards Secretary Seward to adjourn the meeting, and appoint a committee to prepare an address, which, he said, would be more appropriate than a few hasty, and deeply feeling. They deeply interested in the present crisis, yet he was hopeful in regard to the future.

Mr. Miles then presented for adoption the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to visit upon us, in a manner, unknown from us by sudden and violent death Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and whereas, the whole country is thereby plunged from the height of its fair prosperity and glory into the depths of woe and grief therefore

Resolved, That this chamber, having to lose the honorable office of almighty God humble and deplores the heavy calamity, and bows before the throne of grace with unfaltering faith and trust on the wisdom and goodness of the Ruler of the Universe.

Resolved, That we, the chamber of commerce, do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of the deceased, and to the people of our country and to those who with us in grief

TO TRAVELERS.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

1865. NEW ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

ON and after Wednesday, February 1st, 1865, passenger trains will leave the depot on the new grounds of the Company, northeast corner of Hanover and South Water Streets, daily Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mail Tr'n	St. P. Ex.	S. P. Ac'n
Milwaukee, leave	9:10 P. M.	1:40 P. M.	2:50 P. M.
Ocon'woc, arrive	11:00 "	3:15 "	5:25
Watertown	11:42 "	3:57 "	6:15
Sun Prairie	— "	5:40 "	8:15
Columbus	1:10 A. M.	5:20 "	
Portage City	2:55 "	7:05 "	
" leave	3:05 "	7:20 "	
Kilbourn Cy ar've	3:52 "	8:17 "	
Lisbon	5:35 "	9:28 "	
Sparta	6:52 "	11:15 "	
La Crosse	8:00 "	12:30 A. M.	

GOING EAST.

La Crosse, leave	5:30 P. M.	6:00 A. M.	
Sparta, arrive	9:50 "	6:15 "	
Lisbon	11:37 A. M.	7:55 "	
Kilbourn City	12:40 "	9:12 "	
Portage City	1:35 A. M.	10:00 "	
" leave	1:45 "	10:20 "	
Columbus, arrive	3:35 "	21:15 P. M.	
Sun Prairie	— "	— "	5:30 A. M.
Watertown	4:54 "	2:46 "	7:20 "
Oconomowoc	5:43 "	2:25 "	5:27
Milwaukee	7:30 "	4:09 "	10:40

Connections are made at Watertown with the C. & N. Railway, for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton and Green Bay. Also for Waupun, Berlin, Brandon, Ripon and Omro. Also for Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Randolph, Cambria and Midland.

At Sparta with Stages for Black River Falls, Eau Claire, Menomonee Mills and Hudson.

At La Crosse with Stages for Winona, Red Wing, Hastings, St. Paul, and intermediate points.

☞ Baggage checked through.

Superior Sleeping cars on all night trains, furnished with Westlake's patent Ventilator, Duster and Heater, securing to passengers pure air, freedom from dust and uniformity of temperature.

EDWIN H. GOODRICH, General Manager.
F. W. SPEAR, General Ticket Agent. nov3

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Great U. S. Mail and Express Route

THE only reliable and ALL RAIL Route to the East, South and South-West, and the only line making sure connections At CHICAGO with Mich. Cent. R. R. M. S. & N. I. R. Pitts. Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. Cin. Air Line R. R. St. L. A. & C. R. R. Ill. Cent. R. R. and all other lines. AT RACINE Junction with Racine & Mississippi R. R. for Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Lanark and intermediate stations. AT KENOSHA with K. R. & R. I. R. R. for Genoa, Hebron, Harvard, Caledonia, Rockford and intermediate stations.

On and after Monday, Nov. 21st, 1864, Trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and Barclay streets daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

At 8.10 A. M.—Express train for Chicago and intermediate Stations, and Racine & Mississippi Rail Road for Freeport, Savanna, Dunleith and intermediate stations, through to the Mississippi river.

At 4.10 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chicago, making close connections with evening trains for the East, and South and West. This train does not stop at Thompson's.

☞ Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., for Milwaukee and the Northwest.

☞ Tickets for all points may be obtained of S. SANBORN, at Van Cott's, or at the Depot.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
C. C. WHEELER, Sup't, Milwaukee.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1864. nov22dtf

Milwaukee & P. du Chien Railway.

1864-5. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1864-5.

ON and after Monday, Feb. 6, 1865, and until further notice, passenger trains will run as follows, stopping at all stations:

GOING WEST.

	Day Express.	Night Express.	Accommo'n
Milwaukee, leave	11:00 A M	6:40 P M	
Waukesha, arrive	12:08 P M	7:45 "	
Whitewater, arrive	1:31 P M	9:17 P M	
Milton Junc do	2:10 P M	10:00 "	
Janesville, do	3:15 P M	12:00 M	
Monroe, do	6:25 P M	.... "	
Madison, do	3:44 P M	12:05 A M	l've 8:05 A M
Masomanie do	5:20 P M	1:44 A M	10:10 "
Lone Rock, do	6:25 P M	2:55 "	12:15 P M
Boscobel, do	7:50 P M	4:23 "	2:50 "
P. du Chien, do	9:30 P M	6:00 "	5:20 "

GOING EAST.

	Day Express.	Night Express.	Accommod'n
P. du C., leave	7:10 A M	*5:40 P M	9:00 A M
Boscobel, do	8:45 "	6:07 "	11:25 A M
Lone Rock, do	10:06 "	6:35 "	1:55 P M
Masomanie do	11:10 "	7:41 "	4:00 "
Madison, do	12:40 P M	9.15 "	ar've 6:10 "
Monroe, do	9:40 A M		
Janesville, do	1:30 P M	9:16 P M	
Milton Junc.	2:23 "	11:25 "	
Whitew'r, do	3:06 "	12:35 A M	7:00 A M
Waukesha do	4:29 "	2:30 A M	8:40
Milwauke, arrive	5:40 "	3:50 "	10:00 "

*Daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Both Express trains going West make direct connections at Milton Junction with Trains of Chi. & Northwestern Railway for

FORT ATKINSON, JEFFERSON, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, GREEN BAY, &c.

Also at Janesville for

Beloit, Freeport, Rockford, &c

The Night Express Train in both directions makes direct connections with Trains of the

McGregor Western Railway,

now in operation to Osslan, Iowa, 40 miles west of McGregor, connecting with stages for all points in Northern Iowa.

Through Tickets to the above named and intermediate points as **Low as by any Other Route**

☞ Superior Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

WM. JERVIS, Superintendent.
GON. Gen. Ticket Agent. nov20dtf

Grand Trunk Railway Company,

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,

Quickest, Cheapest and Best Route.

Merchandise forwarded from New York or Boston with Greater Despatch, and at as Low Rates, as by any other Route.

A. H. PETERS, Agent,
No. 162 and 164 East Water Street, Mil.
E. P. BEACH, Gen'l Agent,
No. 279 Broadway, New York. jy22dtf

TO TRAVELERS.

1865. APRIL. 1865.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP LINE

THE CHEAPEST —AND— MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO AND FROM THE EAST.

Steamship Detroit or Milwaukee will leave dock foot of Milwaukee street, daily, except Saturday, at 9 p. m., for Grand Haven, making DIRECT connection with trains for

Detroit and all Points East.

☞ FARE $3 LESS ☜ THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passenger Cars have all the latest improvements. Ticket Office corner Main and Wisconsin Streets.

HARRY BRADFORD, Agent.
Freight office at the dock, A. McLEAN, Agent.
W. K. MUIR, Gen. Supt., Detroit.
CHAS. M. CUSHMAN, Gen. West. Ag't, Milwaukee.
mar21dif

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY and Glasgow. The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's First-Class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamers—

NORWEGIAN,	HIBERNIAN,
ANGLO-SAXON,	NORTH AMERICAN,
BOHEMIAN,	NOVA SCOTIAN,
JURA,	—— New Ship Building.

Carrying the Canadian and United States mails.—One of the steamers of the line will sail from Liverpool every Thursday, and from Portland every Saturday, calling at Londonderry to receive and land passengers for and from Ireland and Scotland.

Rates of passage from Portland to Londonderry, Glasgow, or Liverpool:—First-class, (according to accommodation,) $87 and $101. Steerage, (with cooked provisions,) $40. An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

St. Andrew, St. George, Damascus and John Bell,

sail at regular intervals from Portland to Glasgow direct. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland at low rates.

Tickets issued at reduced rates per Washington Line of Sailing Packets, leaving Liverpool for New York weekly. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 3 Broadway, New York, SABLE & SEARLE, General Agents; or E. REIDY, Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. Office, corner of Main and Wisconsin Streets, Milwaukee. oct27dly

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHUMACHER, JOHNSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS BANK LOCKS, &C.

We would call particular attention to William Johnson's "Keyless Combination Bank Lock," which now takes the lead of all Banklocks in the world, being superior in every particular to any other Bank Lock manufactured.

Regarding our Fire-Proof Safes, we may mention that they are all provided with

INNER FILLED DOORS,

by which they are rendered at least doubly as secure against fire as any other safe.

Merchants having on their Safes Locks which they would like to have changed, would do well to examine our Infallible Safe-Locks, which are put in old Safes at reasonable rates.

Repairing of Safes

always promptly attended to.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF THE

MILWAUKEE NOVELTY WORKS

The only Establishment of this kind in the Western States.

Parties wanting

SMALL CASTINGS

which require the highest degree of workmanship and the best quality of iron, will find it to their interest to call on us. We are also prepared to do all kinds of

Fitting and Finishing

which any work may require.

Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements or other articles on which cast iron work is needed, would do well to examine our work.

SCHUMACHER, JOHNSON & CO.,
245 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
nov19dem

Wanted.

AGENTS, $50 to $150 per month. 1,000 Agents wanted everywhere, male and female to sell the celebrated and POSITIVELY the ONLY genuine Improved New England SEWING MACHINE. This Beautiful and only RELIABLE cheap machine is rapidly gaining favor in the highest circle, and is acknowledged by competent judges to stand entirely above any low price machine ever manufactured in the UNITED STATES. The machines have in every instance when exhibited in competition with other small ones, invariably taken the **First Premium**. They retain the confidence of the public and costing only $15, answer equally as well as any high price machine now in use, while others are selling daily an inferior article of faulty construction, these stand preeminent. Every machine warranted and any child 12 years of age can operate it. Energetic agents can make from $10 to $25 per day. Send for a circular. Call on or address with stamp

HAMILTON PECK, General Agent,
107 East Water street, third floor, Milwaukee, Wis.
mar24dtemay1

For Sale.

A Desirable Water Power—175 Acres of Land, and a Good Saw Mill.

THE undersigned offers for sale on easy terms, 175 acres of good farming land, located in Williamstown, Dodge County, together with a Water Power on the Rock River, which cannot be equalled in the State, and a Saw Mill driven by the same power. Any purchaser would find it an admirable site for a Woolen or Flouring Mill, there being none of the former within twenty miles of that location. For particulars in regard to the property and terms of sale, application may be made to William Moore, of Waupun, or S. F. McCune, of Mayville, Dodge County, Wis.

WILLIAM MOORE,
S. F. McCUNE.
jy21dtf

THE Annual Meeting of the Lake Superior Forwarding Company will be held at the office of Butler & Cottrill, corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets, Milwaukee, on the 14th day of April, 1865, for the election of directors and transaction of any other business. By order &c.

mar31oaw4w N. B. PLATT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. LEDYARD,

Dealer in

FINE TEAS, AND COFFEES,

REFINED SUGARS,

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES,

CROSSE & BLACKWELLE'S

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

Fine Brandies,
Old Bourbon and
Rye Whiskies,
Fine Old Sherries,
Madeiras,
Havana Segars,
Heidsieck & Co's
Champagnes,
Mumm's Dry
Vezenay,
Champagne,

And other choice brands.

Bass's Pale Ale, Younger's Ale, Campbell's Ale, Allsop's Ale, London Stout, &c., &c.

Call and examine.

161 East Water Street

$5,000 REWARD!

The above Reward will be Paid for the Apprehension of the Thief or Thieves, and Recovery of the Property, or a Proportionate Reward for any Portion of the Property.

$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS STOLEN! ON THE NIGHT OF THE 4TH! FROM THE STORE OF A. B. VAN COTT CONSISTING OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY! HE IS NOW FILLING UP WITH A NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

A. B VAN COTT.
mar12tf

M. M. LEAHY,

33 Wisconsin Street, Young's Block

Dealer in

Wrought Iron Pipe

And Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water, and Brass Goods of every description for the same.

Particular attention paid to

Gas and Steam Fitting.

Also Importer and Dealer in American, French and English

GAS FIXTURES!

Globes, Shades, &c.

EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES.

I WOULD call the attention of the people of Milwaukee to this perfection in domestic economy—cooking and heating by gas and air combined—cheaper than wood or coal. These stoves are positively guaranteed to be free from smoke or smell.

In this connection I would mention the,

EAGLE ASH-WASHER

which is very important to housekeepers. It makes no dirt or dust, and washes the cinders completely free from ashes—the greatest economizer of cinders in the world.

I have just received

THE ELECTRIC BRACKET

a new invention destined to come into general use—is lighted by electricity—simple, durable, elegant in design. Call and see them.

M. M. LEAHY,
dec15dtf 33 Wisconsin Street, Young's Block.

Angus Smith & Co.

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Proprietors of the

Large Elevator Warehouse.

At the terminus of the Milwaukee & Mississippi and the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley railroads.

☞ Liberal advances made on property in store, and shipments to Eastern markets.

ly

$10 Per Day.

WANTED, Agents, Male or Female—can clear $10 per week at their own homes, in a light, honorable business that pays over 300 per cent. A capital of $3 to $5 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a splendid paying business. Address, sending two stamps, for full particulars, R. WAVELL, Box 4161, Chicago. mar6d2m*

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 14, 1865.

WHEREAS by an ordinance of the City of Milwaukee entitled "An ordinance to amend and confirm an ordinance entitled an ordinance to provide for numbering the streets and buildings within the city of Milwaukee, passed March 27th, 1865, the owners or occupants of buildings within the city of Milwaukee are required to number the same within ten days after the passage of said ordinance in accordance with the plans for numbering the buildings in the city of Milwaukee prepared by the city surveyor, and now on file in the City Clerk's office, and upon the failure of said owners or occupants to comply with said ordinance they are liable to a penalty of five dollars.

Now, therefore, I hereby give notice to all owners or occupants of buildings within the limits of the city of Milwaukee that, ten days from the date hereof, I shall proceed to enforce said ordinance and prosecute all according to law who have neglected or refused to comply with its provisions.

apr15d10t WM. BECK, Chief of Police.

MUSIC TEACHING.

AN experienced Music Teacher, wishes a situation in some seminary or college. Will teach the Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music. Best of references given and required. Address Box 737, Milwaukee August15, 1864.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,

On the thirty-first day of December, 1864, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin.

NAME AND LOCATION.

First—The name of the Company is the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in Hartford.

CAPITAL.

Second—The amount of its Capital Stock is..........

Third— " " " " paid up is..........

ASSETS.

Fourth—1. Cash on hand and in bank..........	282,890 85	
" in hands of agents and other persons..........	3,799 02	
		286,689 87
2. Real Estate unincumbered..........		83,850 73
3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, as per Schedule "A,"..........		2,635,805
4. Debts due the Company, secured by Mortgages, as per Schedule "B,"..........		1,859,066 59
5. Debts otherwise secured, as per Schedule "C,"..........		160,131 57
6. Debts for Premiums, premium notes bearing 6 per cent interest.		2,230,321 89
7. All other securities, as per Schedule "D,"..........		750 034 53
Total Assets of the Company..........		7,688,800 18

LIABILITIES.

Fifth—The amount of liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors,		None.
Sixth—Losses adjusted and due..........		None.
Seventh—Losses adjusted and not due,		169,637
Eighth—Losses unadjusted..........		14,500
Ninth—Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof,..........	13,500	193,637
Tenth—All other claims against the Company..........		94,667
Total liabilities..........		$288,304

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eleventh—The greatest amount insured in any one risk,..........		$10,000
Twelfth—The gross amount of Premiums received in the State of Wisconsin for the current year, prior to the making of this report,..........		57,242 16
Thirteenth—The market value of its Stock, being a mutual company has no capital stock.		
Fourteenth—The dividend, or dividends, declared and paid during the past year,..........		262,018
Fifteenth—The Act of Incorporation,		
Sixteenth—1. The total number of Policies issued during the past year....		8,045
2. The amount of risk thereon....		23,124,430
Seventeenth—1. The number of Policies cancelled during the past year,		1,314
2. The amount at risk thereon,....		3,090,543
Eighteenth—The total amount of Premiums received during the past year,..........		2,188,663 60
Nineteenth—The total amount of Expenditures during the past year, and for what purpose:		
Amount paid for dividends..........		317,403
" " " losses..........		429,800
Expenses and commissions to agents,		259,523 49
Taxes..........		66,617 70
Of all other expenditures..........		22,648 83
		1,096,093 02
Twentieth—1. The whole number of Policies now in force,..........		22,106
2. The amount at risk thereon....		60,712,174
Twenty-first—The amount necessary to safely re-insure all outstanding risks, and to discharge all existing obligations of the Company, not computed.		

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, County of Hartford, } ss.

James Goodwin, President, and Guy R. Phelps, Secretary, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Actual Cash Capital, invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amounts for which the same is mortgaged; that neither the above described investments, nor any part thereof are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said company; that the Mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by the said Company, and that they are the above described officers of the said Company.

Stamp. JAMES GOODWIN, President.
GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me at Hartford, this fourth day of February, 1865, by each of the above named deponents.

(Commissioner's Seal.)
HENRY H. BARBOUR,
Commissioner in Connecticut for the state of Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Office of the Secretary of State, } ss.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, having complied with the requirements of sections one and five of an act entitled "an act to regulate insurance companies not incorporated by the state of Wisconsin," approved March 17, 1850, (as amended by chapter 66 of the general laws of 1862,) and having paid into the state treasury the sum of seventeen hundred and seventeen 26-100 dollars, being three per cent. upon the gross amount of premiums received in the State of Wisconsin, in the year 1864, as per their report:

Therefore, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, the said Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, when it shall have complied with the requirements of section three of said act, may take risks, receive premiums and transact the business of an insurance company in this state, from this date until the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1866.

[Seal.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 10th day of February, A. D. 1865.

Stamp E. A. SPENCER,
Ass't Secretary of State.

H. L. PAGE, Ag't, Milwaukee.
mar30d2w

GOLD MEDAL OVERSTRUNG PIANOS

M. A. STIRN,

Mason Street, next door to See Bote Office

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

PIANO FORTES,

HAS now on hand fine assortment of SUPERB INSTRUMENTS from the following celebrated New York firms:

R. NUNN'S elegant No. 1 Pianos.
HAZELTON BROS., Gold Medal Pianos.
BOARDMAN & GRAY, Patent Insulated Iron Rim Pianos.
JOS. KOHULE & CO.
HINE & SONS, and a fine stock of my own make.

These Pianos have all the modern improvements and fully warranted for five years. The Pianos of R. Nunn's

DEFY ALL COMPETITION,

as every one that has seen them testify. Hazelton Bros. received the prize medal at the New York Crystal Palace exhibition, over all competitors.

As I put my attention exclusively to the Piano trade, I can say with certainty that I have the best selected stock in the west.

Tuning and Repairing

Done in the best manner. Also, a good stock of superior Melodeons.

jy4dly M. A. STIRN.

For Sale or to Rent.

THE Vliet Mansion on 11th Street, north of Walnut street, Ninth Ward, together with the 8 lots on which it is located. On the grounds are bearing fruit trees and grape vines, also a fine garden and convenient outhouses. For particulars enquire of Garret Vliet, who resides adjoining the premises.

mar22dtf

SEEDS.—BEANS PEAS, TIMOTHY Clover and Flax Seeds, Prime White Beans, Peas, and Butter, constantly on hand, and for sale by H. W. LIVINGSTON,
jay14dly 213 West Water St.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE AGAINST

Accidents of every Description

CAUSING

Loss of Life, or Personal Injury!!

THE

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, ... CONN.

CASH CAPITAL, $400,000!

THIS COMPANY insures all persons of every trade, employment, or occupation, against loss of life or personal injury, in sums from $500 to $5,000, with a weekly compensation from $3 to $25 per week, when disabled by any accident. We have issued

106 POLICIES

in Milwaukee during the last eighteen days, insuring over

$325,000!

The protection is most valuable—the cost is but trifling. Three dollars secures a policy of $500, with $3 per week allowance; $25 secures a policy of $5,000, with $25 per week, and other sums in same proportion.

Circulars, other information, and policies, can be obtained at our office, No. 3 Newhall House Block.

HELFENSTEIN & DURAND,
dec29dtf Agents.

INSURANCE, LAND AND MONEY AGENCY

OF

J. H. CRAMPTON.

North American Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus, $410,681 25.

New England Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus, $246,409.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Cash Capital and Surplus, $376,750.00.

The City Fire Insurance Company
OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus, $338,015 51.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company,
FOR NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Accumulated over, $2,000,000.

Security Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus, $1,002,700.63.

Office No. 2 Newhall House, Michigan St.
mar8dtf.

GENERAL FIRE, MARINE and LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE undersigned has removed from Preusser's Block to the Ludington Block, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, where he will continue to do a general Insurance business in first-class Stock Companies. Fire and Marine Risks are taken at reasonable rates, and Lives insured on the most desirable terms, in the following well-known institutions:

New Amsterdam (Fire) of New York.
Capital and Surplus.......... $310,000
Fulton (Fire) of New York.
Capital and Surplus.......... $298,000
Yonkers and New York (Fire) of New York.
Capital and Surplus.......... $362,000
Croton (Fire) of New York.
Capital and Surplus.......... $255,000
Mercantile Mutual (Marine) of New York.
Assets.......... $1,432,000
Germania (Life) of New York.
Cash Assets.......... $440,000

JUSTUS REINHOLD, Agent.
Milwaukee, Nov. 17, 1864. nov15dtf

H. C. BRADLEY & CO,

127 East Water Street

Wholesale dealers in

YANKEE NOTIONS, TEAS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Also a full assortment of

Envelopes, Writing & Wrapping PAPERS,

Which they offer to the trade at low prices for cash

RAGS,

And all kinds of Paper Stock

Wanted.

mar2dly

PETROLEUM.

THE FIRST NATIONAL

PETROLEUM

Company.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, November, 1864.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Par Value of Shares, $5 Each.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST CASH SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF $3.00 PER SHARE.

No Liability to Stockholders!

The lands of this Company, embracing over 17,500 acres

IN FEE SIMPLE

And leasehold, are situated in the

Very Heart of the Oil Regions.

The 123 acres which they own on the Allegheny, two miles above President and only five miles from the new 250 barrel well on Pithole Creek, and the lease of 132 acres of the celebrated "Wilkins Tract" alone, are ample basis for any Company, and are worth more than the entire Capital Stock of the Company. There are

SEVEN WELLS

Now in successful operation, yielding largely, from which regular monthly dividends of TWO PER CENT. are being paid to all stockholders, and there is EVERY ASSURANCE that this Company will soon be able to pay from

Six to Ten Per Cent Dividends.

THE FIRST NATIONAL

Petroleum Company,

Ranks among the first-class Companies, and is justly said to be the most successful of any yet organized. Its reputation has now become so thoroughly established, that no more need be said on that point. There are greater inducements and better opportunities to make money in these Stocks than any others in existence, while at the same time they are GOOD PROPERTY for any and all persons to hold.

[From The New York Herald.]

"News has been received and abundantly confirmed from several sources, of the striking of a new 200 barrel Well on Cherry Run, above the Reed Well, a few rods from the Property of The First National Petroleum Company."

[From The New York Evening Express.]

"Our telegraphic dispatches received to day from the Oil Regions, inform us of the striking of a 200 barrel flowing well on Cherry Run, near The First National Petroleum Company's Property. Cherry Run Stocks will be in demand to-morrow."

[From The New York World.]

"The First National Petroleum Company is a first-class organization, whose officers are of the highest standing, and we cheerfully recommend it to all parties desirous of purchasing reliable stocks. The General Superintendent is a pioneer in the Oil business, and well known as a most efficient manager."

[From The New York Tribune.]

"The First National is the name of the Petroleum Company whose prospectus and map are before us. The names which we see among the Directors are ample recommendations for this Company, and a sufficient guarantee of its future management."

☞ All orders by Mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to until the Stock is all sold.

☞ Good responsible Agents and Exchange Brokers wanted in every city and town in the United States and British Provinces, with whom liberal arrangements will be made.

All orders and applications, whether by letter or otherwise, must be addressed to

H. S. ROWE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
43 Liberty St., New York.

apr1d2m

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the thirty-first day of December, 1864, made to the Secretary of State of the state of Wisconsin.

NAME AND LOCATION.

First—The name of the Company is Croton Fire Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

Second—The amount of its capital Stock is		200,000
Third— " " " " paid up is		200,000
ASSETS.		
Fourth—1. Cash on hand and in Bank	14,424 18	
" in hands of Agents and other persons	765 01	
		15,189 19
2. Real Estate unincumbered		None.
3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, as per Schedule "A,"		245,850
4. Debts due the Company, secured by Mortgages, as per Schedule "B,"		14,000
5. Debts otherwise secured, as per Schedule "C,"		None.
6. Debts for Premiums		7,057 49
7. All other securities, as per Schedule "D,"		4,984 90
Total Assets of the Company		286,081 58
LIABILITIES.		
Fifth—The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors		None.
Sixth—Losses adjusted and due		2,550
Seventh—Losses adjusted and not due		None.
Eighth—Losses unadjusted, estimated at		14,453 94
Ninth—Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof		None.
Tenth—All other claims against the Company, bills of stationery and rent of office		1,037 47
Total Liabilities		18,041 41
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Eleventh—The greatest amount insured in any one risk, or allowed to be insured in any one block unlimited.		
Twelfth—The gross amount of premiums received in the State of Wisconsin for the current year prior to the making of this report		621 57
Thirteenth—The market value of its stock		par.
Fourteenth—The dividend, or dividends declared and paid during the past year		10,000
Fifteenth—The Act of Incorporation, July 15th, 1853—time 30 years.		
Sixteenth—1. The total number of Policies issued during the past year		8,760
2. The amount at risk thereon		20,925,358 93
Seventeenth—1. The number of policies canceled during the past year		449
2. The amount at risk thereon		1,710,169 53
Eighteenth—The total am't of premiums received during the past year,		138,537 70
Nineteenth—The total amount of expenditures during the past year, and for what purposes: Office and agency expenses, 9,591 60; Am't paid for losses by fire, 62,319 18; Dividends, $10,000; for interest, 1,260 91 — 11,260 91; Am't paid agents, brokers & salaries of officers, &c 24,112 55; Am't paid state, local, national taxes and duties, 10,100 42		117,510 89
Twentieth—1. The whole number of policies now in force		8,671
2. The amount at risk thereon		15,401,862 89
Twenty-first—The amount necessary to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, and to discharge all existing obligations of the Company		42,001 87

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
County of New York, }

Andrew Wesson, President, and John M. Tompkins, Secretary, of the Croton Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said company; that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of actual cash capital, invested in stocks and bonds, or in mortgages on unincumbered real estate worth double the amounts for which the same is mortgaged; that neither the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said company; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by the said company, and that they are the above described officers of the said company.

(Stamp.) ANDREW WESSON, President.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me at New York, this twenty-sixth day of January, 1865, by each of the above named deponents.

J. W. WILDEY,
(Commissioner's Seal.) Commissioner in New York for the State of Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
Office of the Secretary of State, }

The Croton Fire Insurance Company, of New York, having complied with the requirements of sections one and five of an act entitled "an act to regulate insurance companies not incorporated by the state of Wisconsin," approved March 17, 1859, (as amended by chapter 60 of the general laws of 1861,) and having paid into the State Treasury the sum of twenty seven 61-100 dollars, being three per cent. upon the gross amount of premiums received in the state of Wisconsin, in the year 1864, as per their report:

Therefore, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, the said Croton Fire Insurance Company, of New York, when it shall have complied with the requirements of section three of said act, may take risks, receive premiums and transact the business of an insurance company in this state, from this date until the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1866.

[Seal.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the state, at the capitol in Madison, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1865.

(Stamp.) E. A. SPENCER,
Ass't Secretary of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
Secretary's Office, }

I, E. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary of State of the state of Wisconsin, hereby certify, that the foregoing have been compared with the originals, and that the same are true and correct copies thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State at the Capitol in Madison, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1865.

E. A. SPENCER,
Ass't Secretary of State.

JUSTUS REINHOLD, Agent, Milwaukee.
mar21d2w

100
SECOND HAND PIANOS
WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR THE

CELEBRATED NEW SCALE

OVERSTRUNG PIANOS!

Made by

Steinway, Chickering

And

OTHER FAMOUS MAKERS.

H. N. HEMPSTEAD,
Music Establishment,
mar11tf Main Street.

Colt Found,

BY the subscriber, March 11th, 1865. It is a stallion some 10 to 12 months old, and of a brown color. The owner is requested to call and pay expenses and take him away.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK FRANCKE,
Residing on the Lisbon Road, miles from Milwaukee.
mar25doaw4t

MEDICAL.

$100 REWARD!

For a Medicine that will cure

Coughs,
Influenza,
Tickling in the Throat,
Whooping Cough,
Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs
AS QUICK AS

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM!

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
Cures Colds.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
Cures Coughs.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
Cures Croup.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
Cures Sore Throat.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
[Cures Hoarseness.]

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
Cures Asthma and Bronchitis.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
Cures Tickling in the Throat.

USE

Coe's Cough Balsam

For all Diseases of the Throat Chest and Lungs.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 40 cents.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New Haven, Conn.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA!

Lyon's Periodical Drops,
Lyon's Periodical Drops,
The Great Female Remedy!
The Great Female Remedy!

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all Pills, Powders and nostrums, being a fluid preparation, their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach; they are, in the most obstinate cases,

Reliable and Sure to do Good!
Reliable and Sure to do Good!
And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,

To the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty five thousand ladies within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

Caution! Caution!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my *DROPS TO CURE* suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these Drops would be sure to produce miscarriage if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible, when used under such circumstances.

To Married Ladies

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring on the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, I do not deem it advisable.

Be Wise in Time.

Be Wise in Time.

Let not disease destroy your constitution. Try a bottle of my Periodical Drops, and you will be satisfied that I am no impostor. Tell your afflicted friend what restored the bloom of health to your cheeks, and thereby confer a favor more valuable than gold. For painful or scanty menstruation it is just the thing. I have now in my mind an instance of a lady who had been suffering from painful menstruation two or three years, confining her to her room each time. She had applied to several eminent physicians without relief, when one bottle of my Drops entirely cured her.

One Bottle Cures
One Bottle Cures

In almost every case.

It is impossible to enjoy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits, unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity and quality. When they are obstructed, Nature makes her efforts to obtain for it some other outlet, and unless these efforts of Nature are assisted, the patient usually experiences Despondency, Nervousness, and finally CONSUMPTION assumes its sway, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore Nature to its healthy course; and

Do not be Imposed Upon!
Do not be Imposed Upon!

by those who have other preparations which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the Druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else enclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return express.

See that the name of John L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. If you wish relief, take no other.

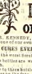
The trade generally sell the above article at one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1,25) per bottle.

Dr JNO. L. LYON,
Practising Physician, New Haven, Conn.

Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston; D. S. Barnes & Co., New York; Lord & Smith, Chicago; H. F. Cox, Peoria, Wholesale Agents. oct4d&wsowly

MEDICAL.



THE GREATEST
MEDICAL
DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our own common pasture weeds a remedy that

CURES EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

By strictly following the direction of the pamphlet around the bottle and a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA AND HEALING OINTMENTS, every Ulcer and Sore, of whatever kind or nature, is perfectly and permanently cured. ... [illegible] ROXBURY, Mass.

DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice I do it with a full knowledge of its curative powers, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable. That most excruciating disease to an unfortunate mother,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

secured as if by a miracle; your temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet slumbers, and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages of

CANKER,

It extends to the stomach, causing Dyspepsia, which is nothing but canker on the stomach, then to the intestines and Kidneys, creating a sinking, gone feeling and an indifference even to the cares of your family. Your stomach is Raw and Inflamed, your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluids of the canker eats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow and greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby and the fibers of your body become relaxed. Then follows a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to CURE:

Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Weakness of the Spine and small of the Back, Pain of the Hip-joint when you retire, Irregularity of the Bowels, and also that most excruciating of diseases,

THE PILES

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pining away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the

Medical Discovery,

You have both the preventative and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never, under any circumstances, do you any injury.

Yours, truly, DONALD KENNEDY.

Price, $1,00 per bottle. For sale by Wholesale Agents in Milwaukee, Green & Button, and Bosworth & Sons, and at retail by druggists everywhere. oct1

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

Established in 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of

VENEREAL DISEASES

Seminal Weakness, and all affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both sexes.

Just Published

A Private Medical Treatise

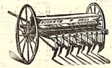
ON Venereal Diseases, including Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, Stricture, Gravel, Stone, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Urinary deposits, and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Prostrate Glands, and Seminal Vesicles, and their treatment, including a chapter on Female Diseases, with observations on marriage and the prevention of conceptions. Containing a treatise on Self-Abuse, Spermatorrhœa, Sexual and Nervous Debility, Barrenness and Impotence, in both sexes, the effects of these diseases on the body and mind, and the Author's New Treatment of all these cases in full, the only successful method of cure, with an exposition of Quackery. This work is not a quack advertisement, but a warning and a guide for married and single. It is the only book that gives the treatment of all the above diseases, in plain English, with full directions for self-treatment, and contains much valuable information not proper to mention in a public notice. The work contains 352 pages, and 100 plates and engravings of the above diseases. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of one dollar. Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this work.

OFFICE—314 Fifth Street, between Market and Jefferson, West Side. To insure safety to all letters direct to GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
july12tf Drawer 247, Louisville, Ky.

THE BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL

AND

GRASS SEED SOWER,



WITH

IMPROVED ROTARY FEEDER.

Manufactured at Springfield, O., by

THOMAS & MAST.

THIS Drill has a larger sale, and has proven itself to be the best in the United States. This drill sows Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Grass Seed, &c., in any desired quantity, without change of gearing, as a few turns of one screw makes all the changes. The Grass Seed is sown broadcast behind the hoes. The drill is a perfect success everywhere, and we have the testimony of a large number of persons that it works well where all others entirely fail. The Buckeye Drill is no experiment, but has been in successful use for twelve years past, and improvements have been made upon it constantly during that time.

Prices and Terms Liberal.

Send orders early or you may fail to get one. Circulars containing full particulars to be had of us or our agents. S. L. SHELDON & BRO.,
Madison, Wis.

H. O. GREENE, Traveling Agent.
feb3d&wow

MEDICAL.

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID

CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure warranted if Directions are followed.

Hundreds of citizens of Chicago have been permanently cured by this Medicine.

CALL FOR A CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL SYMPTOMS.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
☞ Labratory at Freeport, Illinois.

GENERAL AGENTS:
JOHN D. PARK, ...Cincinnati, O.
WM. JOHNSON, ...Detroit, Mich.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

SYMPTOMS:

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that the disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.

The above are but few of the many Catarrhe symptoms.

A single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

Sold in Milwaukee at wholesale by John Rice, 90 East Water street. At retail by L. F. Merlon, Swift & Smith, and J. H. Tesch.
sep28deyawly

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES
Cured Without Mercury.

DR. WHITTIER is regularly educated and legitimately qualified, and has experience in all forms of disease, a knowledge quite indispensable in the proper treatment of the venereal disease in all its varied and complicated forms, and has for years made the treatment of private diseases his business and study. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once sufficient, safe, permanent, and in most cases can be used without hindrance to business.

Particular attention given to old standing cases, such as were considered incurable. Syphilis in all forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Orchites, Diabetes, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. Also, the effects of solitary habits, both ruinous to body and mind, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, Bodily Weakness, Constipation, Aversion and Uneasiness in Female Society, Forgetfulness, Dread of Future Events, finally a complete prostration of the vital powers, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, can be fully restored to health.

All letters with stamp, answered.

Consultation free. Charges moderate, and cure guaranteed.

Dr. W. is the publisher of a New Work entitled "Nip the Evil in the Bud," which will be mailed to all on receipt of five cents.

Cures the very worst kinds of rupture in a few weeks.

Post office Box 2294. Office and Consultation Rooms 164 South Clark Street, Chicago. You can see the Doctor every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
july1d-sw&wly

☞ SYRACUSE ☜
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Established in 1850.

FOR THE RELIEF of the misguided and imprudent votary of false pleasure, who finding that he has imbibed the seeds of disease, is from ill-timed sense of shame deterred from applying to a physician whose knowledge and experience can alone befriend him in distress.

TO YOUNG MEN! We also pledge ourselves to entirely remove the effects of Secret Habits, Seminal Weakness, &c., by simple local applications, easy to be used, causing no pain or inconvenience. No emissions occur after the first application. Address by mail as below.

All diseases peculiar to Females treated on scientific principles.

French Patent Male Safe. It is perfectly safe, and never fails to give satisfaction. It is the only safe and sure preventive against pregnancy and disease. The price of the French Patent Male Safe—two for $1, or $5 per dozen. Sent by Mail.

JUST PUBLISHED!

TWO BOOKS IN ONE,

On Private Diseases and Diseases of Females.

The nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Also, reliable advice in relation to Marriage Conception, and the means by which it may be avoided, if necessary; and other matters of vital importance to the married and those contemplating marriage. The knowledge contained therein is not to be found in any other work ever published, not obtainable from any other source whatever.

Price, 25 cents, sent to any address on receipt of price, of its value in stamps. Persons who after reading this work are not satisfied it is worth at least four times its price, can have their money refunded.

Address S. M. DISPENSARY,
Box 99, Syracuse, N. Y.,

or apply to the Institution. Office No. 10, Wieting Hall, (opposite the Syracuse House, Syracuse, N. Y.
nov25d&wtf

CALIFORNIA

Petroleum Company!

THE CAPITAL STOCK CONSISTS OF

100,000 Shares, Par Value $100.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $40 PER SHARE.

No Further Assessment.

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

One-Tenth of the Capital Stock has been Reserved for Working Capital.

mar22d1m J. A. HELFENSTEIN, Agent.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS,
Saturday P. M. April 15, 1865.

The money market has ruled quiet and close during the week past. But little business has been done by way of discount, and the demand for currency has not been very active.

In the absence of despatches from New York, we omit gold quotations.

The following table denotes the buying and selling rates of our brokers to-day:

	buying.	selling.
Eastern Exchange....	par.	½ prem.
Gold..................	140@143	......
Silver................	125@130	......
Legal Tender Notes..	@1	@ ¼ ct prem.
U.S. 5-20s...........	106⅝	107

The list of banks whose notes are redeemed in this city at present is as follows:

The First National Bank receives the notes of the—
Farmers' & Millers' Bank, par.
Bank of Prairie du Chien, par.
" Ripon, par.
City Bank of Green Bay, par.
German Bank, ½ dis.
Dane Co. Bank, par.
Sauk City Bank, par.
Bank of Weyauwega, ½ dis.

The Merchants' Bank receives the notes of—
Merchants' Bank, par.
City Bank of Kenosha, ½ dis.

The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank receives the notes of—
The Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank, par.
Bank of Madison, ½ dis.
" Racine, ½ dis.
" Sheboygan, ½ dis.
Corn Exchange Bank, par.
Forest City Bank, par.
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., ½ dis.

The Bank of Milwaukee receives the notes of—
Bank of Milwaukee, par.
" the Northwest, par.
" Fox Lake, par.
Farmers' Bank, Beaver Dam, par.
Racine Co. Bank, par.
Wheat Growers' Bank, ½ dis.
Bank of Watertown, ½ dis.
Jefferson Co. Bank, ½ dis.

The Juneau Bank receives the notes of—
Juneau Bank, par.
Bank of Wisconsin, ½ dis.

The State Bank receive the notes of—
The State Bank, par.
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, par.
Summit Bank, par.
Waukesha Co. Bank, par.

The Milwaukee County Bank receives the notes of—
Milwaukee Co. Bank, par.
Bank of Stevens Point, par.

Marshall & Ilsley receive the notes of—
State Bank, Madison, par.
Batavian Bank, ½ dis.
Rock Co. Bank, ½ dis.
Bank of Monroe, ½ dis.
Columbia Co. Bank, ½ dis.
Oshkosh Commercial Bank, ½ dis.
Union Bank (Columbus), ½ dis.
City Bank of Prescott, ½ dis.

Price Brothers receive the notes of—
Elkhorn Bank, ½ dis.
Green Bay Bank, ½ dis.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS,
Milwaukee, April 15, 1865.

Receipts of produce during the past 24 hours.

	Flour bbls	Wheat bus	Oats bus	Corn bus	Barley bus	Rye bus
Mil & P du C.	....	4210	....	....	....	....
Mil & St P.	....	687	....	....	....	....
La C & Mil	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mil & Chicago	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	4897	....	....	....	....

The following are the shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
D & M R R	741	....	75	75	....	....
To Buffalo	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburg	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canada	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Ports	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	741	....	75	75	....	....
Same time '64	3193	600	50	275	....	....

The following are the total receipts from the crop of 1864, as presented in the statistics of the Board of Trade:

Flour, bbls,	114,861
Wheat, bus,	2,510,836
Oats, bus,	535,931
Corn, bus,	184,535
Rye, bus,	91,665
Barley, bus,	163,000

The total receipts from the crop of 1863 are also thus calculated:

Flour, bbls,	763,439
Wheat, bus,	8,772,823
Oats, bus,	666,090
Corn, bus,	211,077
Rye, bus,	123,717
Barley, bus,	190,001

The following table shows the receipts of breadstuffs, provisions, &c., during the past 24 hours, and the corresponding day last year:

	1865.	1864.
Flour, bbls	....	765
Wheat, bus	4897	26702
Oats, bus	....	1988
Corn, bus	....	2128
Rye, bus	....	609
Barley, bus	....	47
Seeds, bus	2	41
Potatoes, bus	143	462
Hides, No	92	608
Pelts, No	....	....
Butter, lbs	490	1200
Eggs, bbls	4	24
Cattle, head	....	30
Live hogs, head	....	....
Dressed hogs, head	....	1
Sheep, head	....	....
Wool, lbs	....	3315
Stone, cords	....	....
Lumber, feet	10600	....
Beans, bus	....	....
Tallow, bbls	30	....
Highwines, bbls	....	....
Pork, bbls	....	....
Beef, bbls	....	....
Lard, lbs	....	....
Rags, lbs	1310	....
Hay, lbs	....	....
Pig iron, tons	....	....
Lead, pigs	....	....

There was no business done to-day on the receipt of the news of the assassination of the president and secretary of state. Previous to this, a few sales of spot wheat were made at 1,16½@1,17.

Throughout the week, the market has ruled very light, and the demand has been very pressing.

The stock in store is very light.

The following table gives the approximate amount of wheat sold each day in the week, and the highest and lowest prices:

	No. of bush.	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	60,000	1.00	0.00
Tuesday	40,000	1.12	1.09
Wednesday	60,000	1.11	1.09
Thursday	50,000	1.18	1.15
Friday	50,000	1.14	1.11
Saturday	20,000	1.17	1.20½

HIGHWINES—Have ruled dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Continues unchanged at 1.70 for Hoyt's Star Brand.

FLOUR—The market has ruled dull during the week, though some inquiry has been manifested.

We quote prices—

Winter XX per bbl	6,00@7,00
Spring XX "	5,50@6,00
Spring X "	5,00@5,50
Spring No. 2 "	4,00@4,50
Rye flour "	5,50@5,50

COARSE GRAINS—Oats have ruled quiet at the opening of the week, but became more active at the close, and sales are readily made at 52@55c. Corn was active at the opening, but closed dull. Barley and rye have been dull and nominal.

We quote—

Oats per bushel in store	49@50
Corn " "	69@70
Barley " "	90@1,00
Rye " "	70@73

SEEDS—Dull at the close. Clover has sold as high as 15 00.

BEANS—Dull; offered at 1,00.

PEAS—No transactions reported.

POTATOES—In some demand at 55@60c.

PROVISIONS—There has been no market at all the past week. Prices have gone down so much that holders do not care about offering, except to the retail trade in small qualities.

BUTTER—Dull and nominal. Sales are made quite readily at 18@20c.

EGGS—Unsettled and lower. Sales are made freely at 15c by the barrel.

GROCERIES—Firmer. Sugars have advanced ½c in New York. Teas are declining a little, as are also coffees. Business has ruled tolerably brisk. Unless gold goes down seriously, there is a prospect of present prices being maintained.

HARDWARE—Prices are ruling steady, though a light decline took place during the week.

OILS—Declined. No great amount of business doing.

DRESSED POULTRY—Scarce and wanted. Turkeys are bringing from 22 to 23c per lb. Chickens " " " 20 to 22c per lb.

HIDES—Are very dull and weak.

The Wisconsin Leather Co. quote:

COWS—Green Hides,	5 @5½c
do salted,	5½ @ 6
Full cured and trimmed,	6 @ 6½
Dry salted,	11 @ 12
Dry flint,	14 @15
STEERS—Green,	5½ @ 6
do salted,	6 @ 6½c
Full cured and trimmed,	6½ @7
Dry salted,	12 @13
Dry flint,	15 @ 16

FURS—

Mink Skins	$ 5 00	@ 6 00
Muskrats	25	30
Raccoon	75	1 00
Otter	8 00	10 00
Bears	15 00	20 00
do cubs	5 00	10 00
Fishers	6 00	10 00
Martins	4 00	12 00

Comparative Movement of Produce.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of produce for the week and since January 1, compared with the same time last year:

	Total for w'k	do last year	Total since Jan. 1	do last year
RECEIPTS.				
Flour,	1485	5856	30104	27918
Wheat,	38188	130517	409024	1768757
Oats,	960	9 00	121378	168148
Corn,	8480	4439	96847	134746
Rye,	893	1608	22179	28014
Barley,	188	658	46530	51376
SHIPMENTS.				
Flour,	1836	6614	7976	18720
Wheat,	60	11068	423	11703
Oats,	454	60	9645	650
Corn,	1235	2153	3535	10197
Rye,	7	2.0	32	210
Barley,	25	....	75	604

Domestic Dry Goods Trade.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, April 15.

During the week past, business has been fairly active, and prices have ruled tolerably steady. In some kinds of goods a considerable decline is noted. But for the news of the horrible assassination of the President and Secretary of State, we could have reported a firm market, but it is highly probable that this will seriously affect the market.

SHEETINGS.

Stark Mills	31	Thompsonville	23
Indian Head	31	Lancaster	21
Standard	31	Ostia	31
Litchfield	30	Howard A	30
Bay State	....	Hartford	21
Agawam F	25	Mattano	17
Minnesota A	25		

BROWN SHIRTINGS.

Laconia E	35	Pepperel R	25
Dallie	25	Farmers	20
New Jersey	23	King Mills	18

COTTONADES.

York Mills	....	F and M (genuine)	55
Everet	40@50	Pemberton	75
Hampden	....	George Plains	67½
Farmers Union	60		

STRIPES.

Haymaker	40	Lonsdale	20
Uncasville	35	Penn Treaty	18
Whittenton	25	Everet	30
Thorndike	50	Andover	10
Falls	35		

PRINTS.

Sprague's	18	Dutchess B	14@15
Richmonds New	18	Centinental	14
American	18	Ogden	14
Conestoga	18	Cand'rs	10½
Gloucester	18	Mourning	14
Donnell	18	Double Purple	20
Lancaster	18	Pinks	20
Allen	17	Ruby's	20
Green Man & Co.	20	German Plaids	20
Amoskeag	16@17	Shirting	20
Lowell	16	Henry	12½
Arnold	16		

DELAINES.

Manchester	23½@25	Pacific	23½@25
Hamilton	23½@24		

TICKS.

Pemberton	56@57	Ocuestoga	61
International	40	Albany	25
Franklin	37		

BLEACHED GOODS.

Masonville	40	Putnam B	20
Attawaugan	30	Putnam E	22½
Hope Mills	25	Putnam C	31
Red Bank 4-4	25	Waltham	20
do do 7-8	20	Mohawk	18

CORSET JEANS.

Indian Orchard	18	Hudson	16@18
Bates	18	Franklin	17
Newmarket	18		

APRON CHECKS.

Stary Mills	35@40	Manchester	25
Red Checks	50@40	Lanark	25

COLORED CAMBRICS.

Victoria	16@24	Paper	15@22
Washington	15@20		

THREADS.

Coats	1,30	Willamantic	86
Clark's	1,20	Stafford	85
Hadley	1,20		

DENIMS.

Haymakers	40	Linen Weft H	33
Workingman's	35	Connecticut	25
Uncasville	30	Peabody	25
Farmers' and Mech	33	Madison	26
Thorndike	37½	Clinton	27½
Linen Weft G	31	Omega	20
Boston	35		

GINGHAMS.

Scotch	35@45	Hartford	20
Glasgow	25	Merrimack	25
Lancaster	25	Mavrick	25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASHING MACHINE AND CLOTHES WRINGER!

Important to all Housewives!

IT has been difficult to find among the many washing machines which have everywhere been commended, one which would completely answer the purpose, and really facilitate the hard and exhausting labor of house-keepers in this particular. After much trouble and sacrifice of time, we have finally succeeded in finding one among the many washing machines introduced in the market, which stands the test of experience and which we can safely recommend for general use. The machine to which we refer is

A. Huffer's Wash-Machine.

We have accordingly purchased the patent right of this machine for the counties of Milwaukee and Waukesha, are manufacturing them and are ready to supply them to all who wish a really cheap and valuable machine of this kind. No family in which the health and comfort of the housekeeper is considered, or in which it is considered an object to save time in washing, should fail to get one of these machines. Nothing but the conviction that this machine would perform every thing which could be expected of a perfect machine of the kind would have induced us to purchase the patent right. It would give us pleasure if house keepers would convince themselves of the excellence of this machine by calling at our store.

In this connection we can consistently recommend as completely adapted to the purpose, the

Champion Clothes Wringer.

The rollers of this Clothes-wringer are composed of one entire piece of white rubber, and are not, like others, barely covered with white rubber, they are therefore extremely durable, indeed they are indestructible. On account of this and other superior merits over other machines, this clothes-wringer was awarded the silver medal at the New York State Fair held at Rochester for the year 1864.

ADAM ERNST & CO.,
No. 229 East Water St. nearly opposite the Walker House.
apr15d1f

Notice.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Milwaukee, April 17th, 1865.

To the Property Holders and Residents of the Fifth Ward:

WE the undersigned, Street Commissioners of the 5th ward, give notice to property holders and agents of lots that the sidewalks of the 5th ward are in a deplorable condition and in some places impassable to pedestrians, the property holders are aware, that there is a law in existence compelling them to repair sidewalks and where needed lay new ones, where none at present are laid, that unless owners or agents of lots do so repair and lay all sidewalks so needed, within the space of twenty days from this date the undersigned will so order them laid and charge the expense of the same to the lots in front of which such improvements are made, the undersigned wish it distinctly understood that this will be a definite call upon the property holders. Knowing the interests and honor of the ward are concerned in these much needed improvements—and that the street commissioners in their judgment will not cause any useless expense to the ward where such improvements are not necessary, but where in their judgment the interests of the ward demand such improvements, they will be made without fear or favor. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

It is hereby ordered that all such parts of streets or sidewalks situated in front of lots or parts of lots in the Fifth Ward of the city of Milwaukee, which have been heretofore planked, or such sidewalks which have been heretofore paved or planked, and which now require repairing, shall be relaid with new materials wherever such new materials are necessary for relaying, and where old materials cannot be used for said purpose.

Owners or agents of lots situated as above described, are hereby notified to make said improvements within twenty days from this date, or the street commissioners of the Fifth Ward will cause such work to be done, and charge the same to each respective lot or part of lot according to law.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN,
JOSEPH DEUSTER,
Street Commissioners 5th Ward.

apr16d6t

60) Sheriff's Sale. (New.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Trustees of the Educational Fund of the Baltimore Annual Conference, plaintiffs, against John S. Harris, William Armstrong, Bank of Milwaukee, Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Solon H. Kimball, Warwick Price, William B. Price, Caspar H. Resto, Ephraim Buttrick, Mary Ann Knox, George W. Wright, John Smith, Mary Ann Douglass, and Mark S. Tyson, defendants.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

IN virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Court, in the action as above entitled, rendered and dated January 19th, 1865, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House in the city of Milwaukee, on

Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1865,

at the hour of 10 o'clock p. m. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiffs for principal, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to wit:

Lot four (4) of the northwest quarter of section thirty-two (32) in township seven (7) north of range twenty-two (22) east in the Eighth Ward of the city of Milwaukee, county of Milwaukee, and state of Wisconsin, containing thirteen acres and 80-100 of an acre; also block one hundred and twenty-three (123) of John S. Harris's addition, according to the recorded plat of Harris, Newkirk & Holmes's subdivision of part of lot seven (7) and eight (8) in the northwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), town seven (7) north, range twenty-two (22) east in said Eighth Ward of the city of Milwaukee.

Dated, Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, Jan. 23, 1865.
CHAS. M. HOYT, Sh'ff Mil. Co. Wis.
Emmons & VanDyke, Pl'ffs Att'ys.
jay25doaww

The above sale is postponed to Saturday the 18th day of March, 1865, at the same place and hour as above named.

Dated, Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee March 11, 1865.
CHAS. M. HOYT,
Sheriff Mil. Co. Wis.
mar12

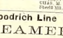
The above sale is further postponed to Saturday the 15th day of April, 1865, at the same place and hour as above named.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, March 18, 1865.
CHAS. M. HOYT,
Sheriff Mil. Co. Wis.
mar19d

The above sale is further postponed to Saturday the 29th day of April, 1865, at the same place and hour as above named.

Dated Sheriff's office, Milwaukee, April 15, 1865.
CHAS. M. HOYT,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
apr16

Goodrich Line of STEAMERS.



Strs. Comet AND LADY FRANKLIN

WILL form a Daily Line between CHICAGO and TWO RIVERS, leaving their dock, foot of Main St., for Two Rivers and intermediate ports, every evening, excepting Sundays; for Chicago and intermediate ports, every evening, excepting Saturdays, at 8 o'clock P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
G. HURSON, Agent.
Office on Dock.
mar23dtf

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

SIX for $12, six for $15, etc. Four sizes in each dozen, for the trade. Sent to all parts of the country by express. Send orders with measures to
M. BIANKS,
Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee.
apr26m

Wholesale Price Current.

Ashes.	
Pots and Pearls	11@12
Black Salts	6@00

Axes.	
Haney's	18,50
Brockhaus & Merker	18,50
Simmon's	18,50
Hunt's	18,50
Blood s	18,50

Bags.	
Cotton, seaml's	60@90
Linen, seamless	80@110
Paper, ½ bbl	4,00@5,00
" ¼ bbl	1,0 @2,0

Copper.	
Tinned, 14 and 16 oz	62
Brazier's sheet	68
Copper bottoms	68

Coal. Retail Yard Rates.	
Blossburg	11,00
Pittsburg ¥ ton	16,00
Blossburg	16,00
Erie	@1 ,00
Briar Hill	16,00
Scranton	18,00
Lackawana	18,00
Lehigh prepared	21,00
Lump	21,00

Cooperage.	
Flour Barrels	55@58
Whisky barrels	2,00@2,10
Pork barrels	1,75@1,80
Beef tierces	1,75@1,80
Lard tierces	1,45@1,60

Coffee.	
La-Guira	33@34
Maracaibo	34@35
Rio prime	33@34
Java	39@40
Mocha	

Candles.	
Mould	17@18
Stearine	24@26
Star	26@28
Opal	
Sperm	55@60
Pa'ent Sperm	65@70

Drugs, &c.	
Aci Tartar, ¥ lb	1,40
Alum	7½@8
Aloes, ¥ lb	
Aloes soc	1,1
Assafetida	60
Borax, refined	50
Brimstone, roll	7½@8
Brimstone, flour	10@11
Balsam, Caparia	1,50
Balsam, Tolu	3,25
Camphor, ref'd ¥ lb	1,7
Cream, Tartar, pure	65
Copperas	8@
Cantharides	2,2
Gum Arabic, sorts	75
" " picked	95
" Benzoine	75
" Myrrh, E. I.	75
" Trag, sort	65
" " flake	1,3
Ipecacuanha, Br	3,75
Jalap	3,75
Licorice, ex	35@
Do Root	28
Morphine, ¥ oz	10 00
Magnesia, calc'd	90
Opium, ¥ lb	12,50
Oil pep	5,00
Oil Lemon	5,50
Oil Cassia	9,00
Oil, Castor, E. I.	3,40
Oxalic Acid	62
Quinine, ¥ oz	2,00
Super Carb Soda	11@12½
Sal Soda	6@
Saltpetre, refd	1c
Sal Ammoniac	28
Epsom salts, ¥ lb	6@8
Glaub "	4@4½
Senna E I	31

Dye Stuffs.	
Annatto, ¥ lb	65
Blue Vitriol	24
Camwood, ground	9@11
Cochineal, Honduras	2,40
Cudbear	4
Extract Logwood	17@19
Fustic	7½@
Indigo, Manilla	2,00
Logwood	3½@4
Madder, Ombre	20@22

Fish.	
Whitefish No. 1	9,75@10,00
" No 2	9,25@9,50
Trout, No. 1	8,50@9,75
" No. 2	8,25@8,50
Dry Cod, cwt	10,00@10,50
Mackerel, No. 1	11,00@11,50
" No. 2	9@10,00
" No. 3	@8,50
No. 1 kits	3,00@3,25
No. 2 kits	2,50@2,75
Herring, Scaled,	60@65
Do Eastport bbls	10@11,00
Do hf bbls	6,00@6,50

Fruit.	
Apples, new	8,00@10,00
Dried do, ¥ lb	11@12½
New York State	11½@13
Currants, Zante	16@21
Citron, Leghorn	48
Figs, new	50
Dates, ¥ lb	@27
Lemons, French	$18@$20
" Massena	20
Peaches, dried, prd	40@40
Do do unpaired	30@35
Prunes (Turk)	30@32
Raisins, M. R.	5,25
Do new layer	6,00

Iron.	
American bar ¥ lb	6@7
Do refined	8@10
Swedes, bar	16@17
Pig, Am ¥ ton	90,00
Pig, Scotch	90,00
Wire, No. 8 to 18	9@10
Nail Rod	15@16
Band Iron	7@8
Sheet Iron, No 10 to 16	7@8
No 18 to 24	8½
Charcoal, R. G. No. 12 to 25	11
Russia, 1st qual.	35@36
Do imitation	@2

Lime.	
Com. Stone	
Water	2,10

Live Stock.	
Beeves, ¥ cwt.	4,50@5,50
Hogs, ¥ cwt	8,10@9,00
Sheep, ¥ head	7,00@8,00
Calves, ¥	

Leather.	
Sole, Spanish	40@44
Sole, slaughter	36@40
Oak sole	45@50
Harness	35@40
Bridle	40@42
French Calf	2,30@3,00
French Kip	1,25@1,75
Upper, ¥ foot	21@22
Hemlock, calf skins ¥ lb	1,40@1,50

Lumber.	
Clear Plank	55,00
Second Plank	50,00
Clear Boards	45,00
Second Boards	40,00
Third do box	30,00
Clear Siding	24,00
Second do	24,00
Common planed,	20,00
Clear dres'd floor	45,00
2d quality	40,00
Common flooring	35,00
Common Boards	20,00
Stock boards	22,50
Joist, over 20 ft.	22@25
Joist,	20,00
Joist, short	20,00
Fence boards, 16 ft	22,00
Lath, M	9,00
Shingles, warranted	6,50
" second	4,50

Molasses.	
Muscovado	65@70
New Orleans	90@100
N Y Syrup com	50@65
do fair	90@95
do good	105@110
do prime	120@125
do ch'ce	125@135
syrups common	70@75

Naval Stores.	
Rosin, ¥ bbl	33,00
Tar	12,00
Tar, Stockholm	18,00
Pitch	25,00
Turpentine	2,75
Camphene	3,00
Manil a Rope	@ 27
" Bay Rope	28
Marline	30
Lath Yarn No. 1	22

Nails.	
10d to 40d	8,50
8d	8,75
6d	9,00
4d	9,25
3d	9,75

Oils.	
Oil, Petroleum	74
" Carbon, white	74
" " straw	70
Tanners, No. 1	90@95
Winter-str'd Whale	1,90
Lard, No. 2	1,70@1,75
Do extra winter	@1,85
Mecca, lubricating	100
Linseed raw	1,30
Do do boiled	1,36
Machinery, No 1	1,25
" Extra	1,40
Neatsfoot	1,65
Olive	2,50
Damsels, ex	48

Paints, &c.	
Webster Lead, to 50	11,50
Great West'n, pure	14,00
Penn. Oil Co., pure	16,60
Badger State	14,50
Girard	12,00
New York	10,00
Red Lead, Am	19
" Eng	@20
Chrome Green, dry	35
Glue, furniture, No. 1	20@28
No. 2	10@18
No. 3	14@16
No. 4	12@14
Putty, in bladders	7@8
Venetian Red, Am.	2½@3
" Eng.	6@7
Vermillion, Am No. 1	45
" extra	65
Zinc, parlor, PaO Co	15,00
Zinc, New Jersey	10,50

Provisions.	
Dressed Hogs	
City mess p'rk	25,00@25,50
Prime mess	24,00@25,00
Extra prime	22,00@23,00
Cumberlands	
Short rib do	
Long cut hams	14@14
Sweet pick'd hams	14@15
Prime lard	16@17
No. 1 lard	16
Mess beef	12,00@14,00
Extra Mess Beef	16,0
Hams, city sugar	
Canvassed hams	20
Sh'd's, dry salted	12½@13
Cheese, W. R. lb	22@23
Do Hamburg, new	23@24
Do Wisconsin	20@22
Butter, firkin	17@20
Do roll choice	20@23
Eggs, ¥ doz	22@24
Tallow, country	9½
" city	10
Dried beef	17@18
Potatoes	60@90

Sugar.		
Common to fair	13½@16½	
Good to prime	15½	16½
N. Y. Crushed	28	21½
" A	18½	19
" B	19	19½
" C	17½	18
Yellow C	17	

Rice.		
Fair to prime	12½@13	
Sago	20	
Tapioca	25	25

Spices.		
Cassia, ¥ lb	1,00@1,05	
" ground	65@110	
Allspice, ¥ lb	30	28
" ground	35	35
Cloves	00@65	
Ginger, ground	20	40
Mace	1,60	
Mustard, in cans	55	
" English	35	40
Nutmegs, ¥ lb	1,15@1,60	
Pepper, black	40@45	
Do do ground	45	48
Pepper Sauce ¥ box	2,25	

Spirits.	
Alcohol, 95 ¥ ct	4,12
Highwines	2,12
Whisky	1,65
Hoyt's * brand	@1,76

Starch.	
Ottowa	9½@10
Oswego, pure	12 12½
Corn starch	12@14

Salt.	
New Fine, ¥ bbl	2,30
Ground Solar	3,60
Old Fine	
Solar	4,00
Dairy with bags	5,50
Dairy without bags	4,50

Soap.		
Palm, ¥ lb	11@11½	
Hiawatha		
Olive		
Austrian	13	13½
Erasive Chemical	13	13½
Cincinnati, No. 1	17@18	
Do German	14@14½	
Castile Marseille	26	
" American	16	17

Steel.		
American spring	16½@18½	
English	16½@18½	
American Plow	12	15
Cast round	23	25
Do German	19	20
Steel springs	24	25

Seeds.	
Timothy	3,25@4,00
Clover	13,00@14,50
Flax Seed	2,00@2,40
Canary Seeds	16
Hemp Seeds	10
Beans	1,00@1,50
Peas	1,25@1,50

Tea.		
Young Hyson	1,10	1,80
Black Oolo	1,00	1,40
Gunpowder	1,40	2,05
Imperial	1,40	2,00
Canton Y Hyson	70	85
Japanese	1,20	1,60

Tin Plate.	
10x14 1 C Charcoal	17,00
10x14 1X "	22,00
12x12 I C "	17,75
12x12 IX "	22,75
14x20 IC "	16,60
14x20 IX "	21,60
Roofing IC "	16,75
" IX "	21,75
Block Tin, large pigs	61
" small pigs	65
Zinc	19@20

Tobacco. Mil. Tobacco Works price Current.	
Stem Smoking	25c
Shorts	60@60c
I O do	35c
I O U do	38c
Extra do	40c
Toledo Chewing	1,25
Rose bud do	1,10
Dew drop do	90c
Gem of the west do	1,35
Tip top Tob	50c
Dark sweet 10s, qr	60@65
Bright Tob do	110@125

Varnish.	
Coach, extra lb	7,50
" No. 2 lb	6,00
Furniture, No. 1 lb	4,00
" No. 2 lb	3,75
Damar best lb	5,00
Japan Dryer, lb	1,75
Asphaltum, lb	2,25

Wool.	
As to grade	60@70

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THE Partnership heretofore existing between R. Richards and S. Rosenbaum, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. Richards alone is authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

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S. ROSENBAUM.

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... Butler & Ogden streets, corner ... cousin Streets, Milwaukee, on the 14th day of April, 1865, for the election of directors and transaction of any other business. By order &c. N. H. PLATT, Secretary. mh21toaw

... Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music. Best of references given and required. Address Box 727, Milwaukee. Aug 9dtf, 1864.

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